INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World"

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,377—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5237	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Whaler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4184	A. Symons	15th ,,
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messagerie Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st—

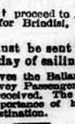
Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 57, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
MELBOURNE	4,089	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Sellier	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—3, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 20 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

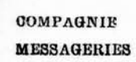
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Groupings of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House-Street.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Chaur Gate Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 11th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 6th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 18th August, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

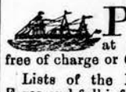
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

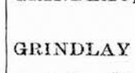
BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (20) Twenty-five per Share for the half-year ended 30th JUNE, 1898, has been declared and made payable on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd August, 1898, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 27th instant.

By Order,

JEEWANDAS AND CO.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th July, 1898.

BURMA RAILWAYS COY., LTD.

SALE OF OLD STEEL TIRES.

THE Agent of the Burma Railwys Company invites Tenders for the PURCHASE of 537 OLD TIRES of best TIRE STEEL, chiefly by the following makers:—

Brown Bailey and Dixon, Sheffield.
J. Brown, Sheffield.
Taylors, Leeds.
Vicker and Co., Sheffield.
Patent Shafts and Axletree Co., Wednesbury.

The weight of these tires is about 40 tons and are available at the Company's Depot at Rangoon. Delivery to be taken within one month from date of purchase.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1898, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers, and will be forfeited in the event of a successful Tenderer declining to complete the purchase after his offer has been accepted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept to highest or any Tender.

By Order,

L. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Rangoon, 28th July, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE *RE.* COAL TENDERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gunfire, on the 29th August, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 74,000 Tons of COUNTY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate Monthly Quantities:—

		Tons.			Tons.
October	1898	6,000	May	1899	3,000
November	1898	7,000	June	,,	2,000
December	1898	7,000	July	,,	6,000
January	1899	7,000	August	,,	7,000
February	,,	7,000	September	,,	7,000
March	,,	6,000	October	,,	6,000
April	,,	3,000		Total	74,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The coal must be of the best quality free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore respectively, of best steam coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which together with Specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail-borne Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

New General Offices, Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 121 OF 1897.

VASSANJEE MUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaun Back Road, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

RAGHUNATH MUKUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, viz.:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, together with Gymkhana Hotel Bungalow and out houses standing thereon, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows:—On the East and North by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas; on the South by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee Dallas, on the West by the portion of plots Nos. 25 and 26 hereinafter described, which premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant Raghunath Makund and his tenants.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 26 and known as plots 25 and 26, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the premises belonging to the said defendant hereinbefore, and fully described, on the West by the passage and beyond it by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas, on the North by the property of Dinsha Shapoorji Dallas, which premises are now in the possession of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land forming portion of Survey No. 96, measuring East 13 West 965 feet in length, and North to South 631 feet in breath, being 10 Acres in area, situate at Tuegerli, Maval Taluka, Vadgaon Tukti, Poona Zilla, and bounded as follows:—On the East, South and West by the property of Dhondujee Guru Arjungir Gosavi, and on the North by the property of Chinta Gangadhar Vadekar, together with passage 10 feet by 152 feet, on the South side thereof, which premises were formerly in the possession of Robert Frederick and William Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land being survey No. 5, containing by admeasurement 6171 square yards, situate on the West side of the Lanowli Bazaar Road, at Lanowli Taluka, Maval Tukdi, Vadgaon Zilla, Poona, with the bungalow and out houses standing thereon bearing Municipal No. , and bounded on the East by the property of the Railway Company, on the West by the property of Tamuljee Sheth, North by the Bazaar Road, South by the property of Sadoh Patel, which premises formerly were in the occupation of Robert Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. G. Works, Rameshar, Bengal.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

IN BROWN, BLUE, GREEN, SALMON, AND PEGMOID,
Loaded with Best Quality Chilled Shot, Black or Smokeless Powders, and FIELD loading.

RIFLE CARTRIDGES.

SOLID DRAWN OR COILED BRASS.

WADS,
CAPS,
BULLETS,
RELOADING APPARATUS,
CARTRIDGE BAGS,
&c., &c.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TOILET SOAPS.

THESE Soaps are made expressly for Messrs. TREACHER & Co. by the best makers. They contain no free alkali, are superfatted and milled, hence the best obtainable.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Honey and Old Brown Windsor. Per Box of 3 Tablets	0 14	1 0
Parma Violet (exquisitely perfumed) per Box of 3 Tablets	1 0	1 2
Carbolic, Coal Tar, &c. Per Box of 3 Tablets	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favorable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A 1 Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Metal, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Met-l Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Earlmon" Model, "best bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form,

...EMENTS.

...O., LD.,

HIGH-CLASS TYPEWRITERS,
UNIVERSAL KEY-BOARDS.

NORTH'S TYPEWRITER Rs. 450.

FIXED with all the newest and most improved devices for easy and correct manipulation, including automatic ribbon movement, line spacer, and bell signal, with a system of marginal stops, which are easily adjustable.

The machine is light and portable, measuring only 13 inches by 11 inches, and is adaptable for Brief paper as well as post cards: it writes a line with 100 letters and spaces, thus combining in one machine the work and utility of two.

North's Typewriter contains 78 types, including the letters of the alphabet, punctuation, figures, marks of reference and commercial and literary signs which are brought out by the manipulation of only 30 keys.

NEW FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER Rs. 300.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The New Franklin will do all the work as well as rapidly, and last as long as any other Standard Writing Machine, regardless of antiquity or price.

2. The New Franklin possesses some points of superiority peculiarly its own, to wit—

The simple construction of the machine combines durability with lightness and reduces the liability of getting out of repair.

3. General adaptability to all lines of correspondence business, social or otherwise. In short, wherever a writing machine can be used the New Franklin can be used to the greatest advantage.

THE No. 2 HAMMOND Rs. 460.

POSSESSES

ALNMENT—Perfect and permanent.
IMPRESSION—Invariably uniform.
TOUCH—Soft, light and elastic.
SPEED—206 words a minute.
DURABILITY—The fewest parts the best made.
VARIETY—Twelve languages, thirty-seven styles of type, paper or cards of any width or size on one machine.
PORTABILITY—Weighs only nineteen pounds complete, with travelling case.

The No. 2 Hammond is perfect in all respects. All the characters are cast on one shuttle, and the impression is independent of the operator's touch.

WAVERLEY TYPEWRITER Rs. 350.

Is beautifully finished, so that it not only does the neatest and best work, but gives the greatest satisfaction to the view. The frame is of cast steel, enamelled and gold lined on the outside. The 76 different characters are printed on paper by means of as many different levers, each of which although many of them are hidden, is nickel-plated and burnished, so preventing rust and the need of oil, which catches the dust. The writing is constantly in sight and directly a letter is made it is visible.

HARTFORD TYPEWRITER Rs. 350.

Selected by the London School Board, combines the special merits of all the more recent inventions in one machine. Special features. Good Work. Easy Manipulation, High Finish, Simplicity and Durability.

S. S. "HADDON HALL"

ARRIVED 5TH AUG., 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Checked or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Chalmers will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th Aug., 1898.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy.....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 10-6-0 per share of Rs. 500 paid up
" 5-0-0 " " " " 250
" 2-8-0 " " " " 125
" 1-4-0 " " " " 62-8-0
" 0-12-0 " " " " 31-4-0
free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 22nd August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 1st instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, August 5, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 22nd August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 1st instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, August 5, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per share, on the New Shares, free of Income Tax. WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 22nd August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 1st instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 5, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 22nd August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 1st instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 5, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 7-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax. WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 22nd August, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 1st instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, August 5, 1898.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

MEDICINE CHESTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
FILLED WITH THE FINEST DRUGS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

WE have received a REQUISITION signed by the Leading Members of the Parsee Community asking us to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the COMMUNITY, to record their sense of grief at the death of the late Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I., and to appoint Mr. COWASJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, now the FOURTH Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY BART., the HEAD of the PARSEE COMMUNITY, in response to that Requisition we convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Parsee Community, on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 P. M., at the ALLBLESS BAUG.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
HORMUSJEE EDULJEE ALLBLESS.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. CAVANAGH & MARTIN, the well-known Australian Horse Importers, will ARRIVE with a BATCH of WALERS on or about the 12th inst.

The Lot which consists of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, HACKS & PONIES will be stabled in our BYCULLA STABLES, 22½, Bellasis Road, where inspection is invited.

A BAZAAR will be held in the Frere Fletcher School, Esplanade (near Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Buildings) in aid of the St. JOHN'S MISSION, Umerkhadi, on SATURDAY, the 6th idem, from 4 to 8 P.M.

During the Sale a CONCERT will be given, at which the following have kindly consented to assist Madame Lily Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Dove, Mr. Ben Defreece and several other Ladies and Gentlemen. The following Ladies have kindly undertaken the charge of the Stalls, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Dean, The Misses Dumayne, the Children of the Church Schools, and other Friends.

Entrance Fee 8 Annas, Children Half Price.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HEMCOOVERBAI, the widow and the Sole Executrix of the late Mr. RAMJEE MADHOWJEE, having died on or about the 3rd day of August, 1898. All persons are warned NOT TO PAY to any person or persons whomsoever other than HURKISONDAS RAMJEE MADHOWJEE, the Son and heir of the said Ramjee Madhowjee and Bai Hemcoocverbai any sum or sums of money due and payable by them either to the said Bai Hemcoocverbai in her personal capacity or as executrix of the Will of the said Ramjee Madhowjee,—Dated the 5th day of August 1898.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for Hurkisondas Ramjee Madhowjee.

THE MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS, COMPANY., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To confirm appointment of Mr. Vithuldas Vadilal in room of the late Mr. Dayabhai Vadilal, deceased.

4.—To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation or re-elect them.

5.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

And to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GOVERDHANDAS MOTIRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21th July to 2nd August 1898, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 5th August, 1898.

HUMBER CYCLES.

THESE Celebrated CYCLES are built by Messrs. HUMBER and Co., Ld., who were first Established in 1868.

To speak well of a HUMBER is to "GILD REFINED GOLD."

During the past 30 years the name HUMBER has been accepted as an absolute guarantee of perfection. It is a common saying that there are three Qualities of Cycles, viz.—

THE GOOD QUALITY.
THE BETTER QUALITY.
THE HUMBER QUALITY.

The value of the name has led many Makers and Dealers to describe their Machines as HUMBER Pattern.

RIDE A HUMBER AND KEEP IN FRONT.

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
(By Special Appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
DEPOTS and AGENCIES At Poona, Ajmere, Lahore, Madras, Secunderabad, Goa, Nagpur, &c., &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAZAGON.

By order of the mortgagee, Bai Kookibai, widow of Khursedjee Bomanjee Cama, under the power of sale reserved to her by an indenture of mortgage of the 9th day of September, 1891, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Rustomjee Dorabkanawala, the mortgagor, the undermentioned property, at 1 p. m., THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 172 3-5 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Moojawar Pakhadi Fourth Row, otherwise known as Nawab Tank Row, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor, on or towards the west by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the south by the property of Nowrojee Cooper, and on or towards the north by the Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. A 380, 381, new Nos. 1160, 1155, old Survey Nos. 149, 450, new Survey No. 3868 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6571 to 72 and Street Nos. 13 (1) 15 17.

AND SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, admeasuring 195·3 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the south side of the said Moojawar Pakadi Fourth Row, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. A. 384, 381, new Nos. 1159 1165, old Survey Nos. 149, 450, and new Survey No. 3869, and, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 85, 172, and Street Nos. 13 (1), 15, 17, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the north by the said Road, on or towards the south by the property of the said Nowrojee Cooper, on or towards the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Nowrojee Cooper, and which said premises firstly and secondly described are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title-deeds can also be inspected.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1898. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Moreshwar Bapuji Kothare, under the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1895, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Harishunker Bhaskerjee, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 129 39 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Jaznddee cast of Sadanund Trimbuk Kale on the west by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the north by the property of Narayen Rashinathjee, and on the south by the property of Dhondu Hirji, which said land is registered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 6, new No. 29, old Survey No. 5-9, new Survey No. 7698, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 270, Street No. 603. Girgaum Road, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harishunker Bhaskerjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao and Shripad, the Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, situate at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 6th August, 1898.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as approved in the Continental Hospitals by Hiord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, sourvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3, for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

DR. JAEGER HOSIERY.—Gents' Pure Wool SHIRTS, Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING Designs prepared and Estimates free.

PLATED VASES.—Suitable as Wedding or Birthday PRESENT, at 25 per cent, Discount to Clear Stock. Great Bargains in Useful and Fancy Goods, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES Can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome, Handmade, ENGLISH BRACKET CLOCK, by JAMES McCABE, London, Strikes Hours and Plays a Selection of Seven Tunes. Suitable for Rajahs and Native Noblemen. For particulars apply to LATHAM and Co., Bombay and Karachi.

GUIDE TO KHANDALLA, by HENRY CLOSSON. The "Bombay Gazette" says:—XXX "Altogether the little work will be found very useful to Visitors to Khandalla or Lanowli.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!! From Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Excellent condition. Very Sweet-toned. Can also be exchanged.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT., OPP. Charni Rd. Station, Queen's Rd.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A new stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-0, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, at Bandra.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

ELYSIAN HALL, Military Square, Nos. 17, 19, 21, Fort. A fine Dining House. Undertakes sending meals to offices or private houses. Pastry, Iced Puddings to order; also iced fresh meat, fish, fruits, &c., in and out of Bombay. Charges very moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. The rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Fine Gathering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

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SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-8 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Mail Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, Rs. 6 Quarterly. For Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Scoy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1896:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since.....Batliwala's and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwala and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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OLD MUSICAL ROXES of all kinds, repaired, by replacing new Combs and new barrels charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

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HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter seasons.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.....£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thatigne.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle. Acting Agent.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. B. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoor—H. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee, Agra, Mooltan, Cawnpore, &c.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

BILLS negotiated on JAPAN, and on Commercial places in the World.

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Agent.

Hornby Road.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH IC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUA

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

Apowerful for self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 8
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 6

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

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LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

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ABOUT THE

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1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid on Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Waliers Charged extra,	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rheinish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as regards the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 1-55m., 2-3s. Low water, 7-34m., 8-11s.

P. and O. s. s. Bengal, with English Mails of 22nd inst., due to arrive at daylight.

Bazar and Concert in aid of St. John's Mission, Frere Fletcher School, 4 to 8 p.m.

Ladies Social Evening, B. V. A. Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.

The Gun Club meet Love Grove, Worli, at 4 p. m. (weather permitting).

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona, 11-30 a.m.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.

Independents C. C. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway. C. C.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 2-44m., 3-23s. Low water, 8-14m., 8-51s.

Public meeting of Parsees re Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Allibless Baug, 4-30 p.m.

Bandora Christian Young Men's Association. The Half Yearly General Meeting will be held in the Library of the above Association at 10 a. m.

Y. M. D. CLUB.—The 7th Annual General Meeting of the Young Men's Debating Club will be held to-morrow, in the Chandanwadi Vernacular School at 1-30 p. m., when the Annual Report will be adopted, and the office-bearers for the next year be elected.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—The roof of a three storied house, belonging to Jumnadas Nursidas at third Bholwada, Bhuleshwar, collapsed on Thursday, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 400. Fortunately none of the tenants were injured. The Municipal authorities were informed.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—Two hundred and nineteen operatives of the Lakhmidas Khimji mill at Ferguson Road, went out on strike on Thursday last in consequence of the manager having dismissed a jobber. The police arrangements were made to prevent a breach of the peace.

A CHILD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Essac Alarakhia, a Mahomedan, residing at Memonwada Road, has reported to the police, that his daughter Khatabai, aged three years, whilst playing near the house on Thursday afternoon, was enticed away and robbed of a pair of gold earrings of the value of Rs. 12.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of July the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,426 among them the number of new admissions was 507 being classified as stated below. Hindoos 294, Mussulmans 76, Parsees 35, Christians 98, and other class 34. The average daily attendance was 46.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, Kanu, Mombasa, Zanzibar Darsalam, Ibo, Chindi, Beira, Mozambique, Delagoabay, Natal, Transvaal and Cape Colony, per extra s.s. Wardha, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, per extra s.s. Muk Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.

CAUSING NUISANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slacke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Master, Superintendent of Municipal Licenses charged Parmanand Raja and Soobhan Mahadoo, with using a place without a license from the Municipal Commissioner for keeping bullocks and thereby causing nuisance to people residing in the neighbourhood. The accused were found guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

FATAL INJURY TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inqury, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rama Kedari, a Hindu labourer, aged about forty years. About a fortnight ago deceased was walking along the road, when he accidentally trod on a rail sustaining a wound on the heel of his left foot. On Wednesday evening he was found lying asleep on the verandah of the Batliwalla's Dharamsala on Falkland Road, by a police ramosee, who went to arouse him and found the man's neck and limbs were stiff. When asked what was the matter he showed a wound on the left foot. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where the tetanic spasms increased and he died on the following day. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—On Thursday afternoon, a policeman doing duty at the Babulla Tank Road noticed the dead body of a Hindu man floating on the surface of the water in the Tank. The body was removed out of the Tank, which was then identified to be that of one Hurry Chimaji, a decayed shroff by caste, who was lying under treatment in the J. J. Hospital about a month ago. He was discharged from the hospital about a fortnight since, as the desease he was suffering from was found incurable. His body, when removed from the Tank, was dressed in a banian and two pairs of cloths, and was found tied up in a piece of rag. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Babulla Tank on view of the body, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jusub Mandvikar charged Raghoo Bapuji, a coachman, employed in the service of Dr. Rajahali Vishram Patel, with driving his master's vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing injury to Mahomed Noor, a Hindu lad, aged four years, residing with his mother at Wari Bunder. On Thursday morning the injured lad and his mother were proceeding along the Wari Bunder Road. They were walking on the left hand side of the road, the son following the mother at a short distance, when a shigram belonging to Dr. Rajahali and driven by his coachman, the accused, came from the opposite direction, going towards the Hancock Bridge. It was alleged that accused left his side of the road and drove on to the wrong side knocking down the lad, who sustained serious injuries. It was further alleged that accused made no attempt to pull up or call out to the mother. The injured lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that three of his ribs on the right side had been fractured, and that there was a contused wound on the right groin. On the application of the Police, the case was remanded, pending the recovery of the boy.

A BITER BIT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer Villanova charged Bheema, Govind Mahado and Bheewa Babaji, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with robbery, in that they took away by force Rs 30 from the person of one Succaram Antoo, a labourer. Complainant in his evidence stated that on Thursday evening he and the three accused, who were all his friends, went to a liquor shop at Chinch Bunder, where they all partook of some liquor and then proceeded to the house of one Bheema. There the first accused asked complainant for some money which he refused to give, when accused put his hand into complainants pocket, but the latter resisted. Subsequently complainant threw two rupees on the person of the first accused and left the place in a huff. With a view of having his revenge on the accused, the complainant stated, he brought the present charge against all the accused. The Magistrate on the evidence of complainant and witness Motee, and whose house the altercation occurred, discharged the accused, remarking that the charge had been proved to be false and called upon the complainant to show cause why he should not be fined for preferring a false charge against accused. Complainant having failed to do so, was fined by the Court Rs. 15, which sum, if recovered was ordered to be distributed amongst the accused.

CHEATING THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterdy, Alarakhia Tarmahomed, a Mahomedan, appeared before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting third Presidency Magistrate to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Manager of the Bombay Tramway Company, charging him with Cheating the Company in respect of two tickets for one anna each. Mr. Sealy conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker defended. On the 23rd June last two Sedee women were waiting at the Two Tanks for a tram-car to proceed to Mazagon, when accused went up to them and gave them two tickets for one anna each, telling them that they might utilize them. The tickets had the transfer portions attached to them, but were about two months old. The women got into a car and the conductor, through oversight, accepted the tickets as genuine ones, but subsequently the fraud was detected by a ticket inspector. The women made statements, which led to the tracing of the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but stated that he gave the tickets to the women without any consideration, and that he acted in that manner only out of ignorance of the Tramway Company's rules and regulations. He did not know that he was making himself liable to the offence. Taking all the circumstances into consideration his Worship fined the accused four annas.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

THIS beautiful church which occupies one of the most picturesque spots in Colaba, and which to a number of residents in Bombay, is comparatively unknown, will once again resume its fine musical services. It may be remembered that about twelve months ago (on Trinity Sunday) 1897, we experienced a rather unpremeditated and very heavy thunderstorm. Unfortunately at the time, a part of the roof immediately over the organ happened to be under repairs and consequently the rain came in, soaked and damaged the organ so seriously, that it was impossible to conduct the services with it. After lengthy correspondence on the matter, Government allowed a grant for the thorough renovation of the same; and the work has been entrusted to Messrs Soundy(and Company Limited and that with the extensive alterations carried out by them and the heavy pressure of wind now available, the organ has been transformed into a very fine instrument. There has been a special musical service arranged for to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock by Mr. Seymour Dove the organist of the church, and Mr. W. H. Moss the Bandmaster of the Shropshire Light Infantry the opening voluntary being "Calvary" played by the Organist and String Band introducing a solo for cornet and Tenor Trombone The anthem will be "Turn thy face from my sins" by full choir and tenor solo by Mr. H. O. Coates, concluding voluntary "March of the Golden Trumpets" by organ and Band.

A COURT-MARTIAL at Devonport on July 14 sentenced a naval signalman to eighteen months' hard labour and to be dismissed the service with disgrace for stealing from H.M.S. Nile a confidential signal-book with the intention of selling it to a foreign Power. Instead of doing this, however, he burnt the book and gave himself up, pleading guilty to the charge. He asked the Court to consider the temptation to which he was subjected by being offered a large sum of money to betray his trust.

THE Government, having decided to attach a scientific adviser or naturalist to the Uganda administration, Mr. Alexander Whyte has, the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" hears, been appointed to the post. He will sail in a few days for Africa, and on his arrival up-country will at once set to work to establish a botanic garden at Mengo, the capital, where he hopes to successfully rear and cultivate European vegetables and fruit. Mr. Whyte's previous experience as a naturalist in Nyasaland, under Sir Harry Johnston, should stand him in good stead in his new appointment in the tropics.

THE MAGAZINES.

BLACKWOOD has a plethora of articles of more than usual merit and interest. The first place is given to a resume of the life of Sir John Mowbray's seventy years at Westminster. Sir John Mowbray for the first half century of a long life was known—and well-known—by the name of Cornish. He was one of the first functionaries appointed to the Court of the girl-Queen when she was called to the throne in 1837. Subsequently he entered the diplomatic service and had a long experience of Egypt, under the iron rule of the reforming Pasha Mehemet Ali. His reminiscences of the remarkable personages he met during his long career are excellent reading :—

OXFORD STUDENTS AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The most interesting scene in my first year at Oxford was the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of Oxford, in the Sheldonian Theatre, in June 1834. To the undergraduate of that day the crowning victory of Waterloo was the great landmark in English history, and the conqueror of the great Napoleon was the national hero, the greatest Englishman that ever lived. Moreover, the Tory party, just beginning to rally after the disasters of 1832, had gathered in great force around their illustrious leader. The Duke of Cumberland was there and the Earl of Eldon. The Archbishop of Canterbury and many bishops, and the Duke's old comrades in arms, Lord Hill and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Londonderry, and many whose names are household words to that generation, were there welcomed and honoured by the university. Three days were occupied in conferring degrees and listening to prize essays and poems. I was in the gallery on Wednesday, June 11. Mr Arnould, scholar of Wadham, recited his poem, "The Hospice of St Bernard," which had won the Newdigate. After describing Napoleon crossing St Bernard, he proceeded with these lines :—

"Till on that field where last the eagle soared,
War's mightier master wielded Britain's sword,
And the dark scene that round us now subdue
Bowed to thy genius, Prince of Waterloo."

Then followed such a scene as I never witnessed before or since. I have heard many rousing speeches in both Houses of Parliament, and many harangues, which have called forth the enthusiastic applause of great gatherings elsewhere.

THE CZAR NICHOLAS.

I was present at a review of the Household Regiments in Windsor Park, where I saw another Emperor, the Czar Nicholas of Russia, then on a visit to the Queen. (In 1845) it was a brilliant scene, with the royalties and the Czar and the Duke of Wellington in uniform in Sir R. Peel in mufti, and in plain clothes. I afterwards had the opportunity of observing the Czar and Sir R. Peel in an oriel window of the Castle overlooking the terrace, in close converse, possibly discussing the fate of the Sick Man. The Czar made a tremendous impression on me. A magnificent and princelike figure, 6 feet 3 high, in the prime of life, with a frank open expression of features, and a chivalrous deportment the very type and embodiment of a sovereign. Several years after, when the news of his death reached the House of Commons, I exchanged a few words in the lobby with Mr. Gladstone, who referred to the sight of the Emperor as he beheld him in 1844, and spoke of him in the highest terms of admiration as one the most magnificent specimen of a man he had ever beheld.

The long connection of Mrs. Oliphant with Maga is continued posthumously by a charming description of the Siena, the most characteristic of Italian cities. John Splendid is carried forward to its 31st chapter and gains in interest. A yarn of Indian sport, and many other contributions that will repay the reader have their consummation in a review of Mr. Gladstone's career and an estimate of his character in which the writer religiously adheres to his opening promise to "mainly draw attention to the faults, numerous and flagrant" which in his opinion marked "the long turbulent and strenuous life" which he confesses to be one of the marvels of English political history.

The CENTURY is as admirably illustrated as usual and in the variety of subjects and treatment the letter press leaves nothing to be desired. Winston Churchill contributes a story of the times "By order of the Admiral" in which the North Atlantic Squadron has to take part in warlike operations in the West Indias, and the Admiral's daughter is the source of many anxieties to her parent and the not impossible he. The Hotchkiss guns, riding-habits boats making their way through the surf—well, they all contribute to the excitement of the story. There is opportunely a choice of articles about Spain, though happily nothing about the war which is to expel her from the West Indias. A patriotic Spaniard will read with mixed feelings papers on the Confederate Commerce Destroyers which held the seas for months and years against the Washington Government, one of them making a dash right up New York waters and capturing ships within sight of that city. While the Florida crossed the Atlantic twice over preying on American commerce with extraordinary immunity. She only succumbed in the end to an act of perfidy which left a stain on the reputation of her destroyer. One of the most notable contributions is Mr. Poultney Bigelow's character sketch of the Emperor William. It is an impartial estimate of a ruler and statesman of whom the world will yet see and hear more. It is quite true of him that "if the worst came to the worst he is about the only crowned head that could turn to and earn his living either as a ship designer, a newspaper editor, or a military man. He has a Yankee head upon his shoulders." The Kaiser's theory of government is not that of the Congresswallah, American or Indian.

William II. knows England and Norway, the two most republican countries in Europe : and he frankly admits that while popular self-government may be excellent among people familiar with the machinery of legislation, Germans are different, and require different treatment. He will discuss this matter with you freely and with knowledge. I can instance him using such words as these : "Show me a country that in two hundred years has grown stronger than Germany, and at the same time has done so much for the education and material welfare of her people. North America had its long civil war, and to-day offers to the world a picture of municipal administration, to say nothing of senatorial legislation, which no German need envy. For my part, I believe that one man can govern a country better than Congress just as one captain can manage a ship better than a deputation of the crew. God has intrusted me with the responsibility of my station, and with God's help, I shall try to render a good account of my stewardship."

Here we have a glimpse of Nicholas II. and of the Kaiser in his capacity as a host and as a Sovereign determined to be master in his own house :—

In the second year of his reign—1889—the Emperor commanded at the manœuvers in Hanover, when he entertained the present Russian Czar, Nicholas Czarevitch. The military operations were in all respects successful, and did much to reconcile this lately conquered province. Nicholas II. did not at that time make a good impression on any German of my acquaintance. The relations between Germany and Russia were then as unfortunate as they are now between Germany and England. Up to within a few hours of his arrival, nobody about the Emperor knew when the Russian guest might be pleased to put in an appearance ; and when at last he was definitely announced, he was scandalously late, and many of those who had crowded the streets out of curiosity had gone home in disgust. A war with Russia would have been popular then, for Germans were being viciously persecuted, or Russified in the Baltic provinces, and in other respects the Russian Government improved every opportunity for showing its contempt for things and persons German. At a grand court dinner, when his imperial host proposed his health, the young Nicholas responded in French, although I was told that he knew German. When he left the table afterwards, he strolled through the saloons of the palace, amid the bowing nobles, with his hands in his pockets, and an expression which, to me, at least, did not suggest respect for his host, let alone for his fellow-guests. The German papers were not allowed to call attention to this, but it made considerable impression on those present.

On new years' day, 1890, the Emperor greeted Bismark cordially, and prayed God that he might be many years spared, for the sake of his wise and faithful counsel. Within three months he had dismissed his chancellor, and appointed General Caprivi in his stead. I am convinced that the Emperor in this step acted for what he deemed the best interests of his country. Bismarck employed his enforced leisure by saying whatever he thought might embarrass his successor or draw the Emperor into political controversy with him. Within a short time of the dismissal, the Emperor, while speaking of the reasons that had forced him to let Bismarck go, said solemnly that, whatever that disappointed man might say or do, he (the Emperor) would never open his mouth against him. And he has kept his word. For now eight years Bismarck has kept up a licensed opposition in the press and has published what should have been regarded as secrets of State ; yet in all these years never once has the Emperor referred to him except in the language of an affectionate son to an eccentric and exasperating parent. It required courage for Jan Emperor, less than three years on a throne, to dismiss a prime minister who had served three successive German Emperors. Bismarck had done no single act likely to produce immediate rupture ; but the Emperor had the courage to recognise that since the Franco-German war problems had arisen requiring statesmanship rather than violence, and that the policy of Bismarck was proving ineffectual. To a friend he wrote in that year : "My heart is sore as though I had disappointed my grand-father. But God has so willed it, and I must bear it, even if it crushes me. I am now in command of the deck. The course remains unchanged ; so forward, full steam ahead."

In May of the same year the Emperor visited Konigsberg, where the philosopher Kant had taught the philosophy of pure reason ; and there he said to the provincial delegates : "We Hohenzollerns have received our crown from Heaven, and are responsible only to Heaven for the performance of the duties implied in that trust."

ST. NICHOLAS, issued by the Century Company, New York, and Macmillan and Co., London, is in itself sufficient to make boys and girls glad that they were born near the end of this century, instead of in its beginning, or middle, when picture books of the kind were not yet dreamed of. It is a marvellous shilling's worth. There are fairies and pirates, games and puzzles, verse and prose, and a good deal besides, including some excellent plates showing the different types of ships in the U. S. Navy, which is now putting itself in evidence. Very fine ships they are with a character and a physiognomy all their own. The adventures of the famous Captain Kidd, who was commissioned by a London company of merchants to put down the piracy then rampant, in or about 1690 in American—that is to say British American waters, and at the same time make lawful prize of French merchantmen, gaily sailed across around the Cape to Madagascar and the Red Sea, and became the boldest pirate in the East Indian seas, capturing any ship that came in the way weather English or French, is absorbing interest, and not at all bloody. Who would not follow such a life of adventure to secure all the riches of the main and to be commemorated for future ages in verse of which these are the spirit stirring samples.

I sailed the ships from France, as I sailed, as I sailed ;
I spied she ships from France, as I sailed.
I spied the ships from France.
To them I did advance,
And took them all by chance, as I sailed.

I sped the ships of Spain as I sailed, as I sailed;
I spied the ships of Spain as I sailed,
I spied the ships of Spain
I fired on them amain
Till most of them were slain as I sailed.

I'd ninety bars of gold as I sailed, as I sailed ;
I'd ninety bars of gold as I sailed,
I'd ninety bars of gold,
And dollars manifold,
With riches uncontrolled as I sailed.

The ASIATIC QUARTERLY surveys the vast area of the British East and the Colonies with impartial view. Two of the principal articles—one by Sir John Jardine on the "Imperial Parliament Supreme in India" and the other Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's pleading for a railway to convert the upper waters of the Irrawaddy and the Yangtsze we have already noticed. Sir John contributes also an appreciative notice of Sir John Scotts judicial administration in Egypt. One of the simplest but also one of the most valuable reforms effected is the change in the law of evidence which required in case of murder either the confession of the accused or the testimony of two witnesses. This provision was considered to appertain to religious law. But it having been shown to the Khedevial Court that in other Moslem countries no such law existed and that failure to justice constantly arose under it in Egypt, where murders are not often committed in the presence of two spectators, and murderers are not prone to confess when the penalty of doing so is death, the necessary charge was sanctioned and circumstantial evidence is no longer insufficient to bring home guilt to the assassin. Mr. B. H. Baden Powell deals with the landlord and political tenures in Western India, and Mr. J. Kennedy gives some highly interesting reminiscences of the late Sir Sayyad Ahmed. Altogether an excellent member.

THE "NATIONAL REVIEW" as usual devotes some twenty four pages to a carefully written history of the month. These comes an article by Mr. A. Michie, a *nom de plume* which scarcely conceals a very competent authority on British policy in China, on which he writes with point and polish. He seems to have lost faith in Lord Salisbury, holding that the open door has been closed and that all the concessions that have been obtained on paper are being already whittled away before our eyes. He bitterly complains that the Foreign Office asks British merchants to bestir themselves, when it is asking them to fight like naked Zulus against solid battalions with Maxim guns. He would have the Government make a railway from Burma to the Yangtzse ; otherwise the French will cut us outfrom China on the South-West. Mr. H. W. Wilson, author of Ironclads-in-Action, undertakes to tell the truth about the Maine as he sees it. Differing from Admiral Colomb, who had experience of a similar enquiry respecting the explosion of H. M. S. Victoria, he holds that the Maine was the victim of a mine. But he admits that there is not a scrap of evidence to show that such a mine existed. Colonel Lonsdale Hale gives strong reasons for regretting that the Volunteers were not allowed to quietly die out in infancy, and insists on the necessity of realising in time whether the country is justified in counting on the 230,000 men of the force as a valid part of the defences of the country. Mr. R. H. Edlott discusses the Indian currency question and considers the closures of the Mints a great mistake —an opinion which has still some but not many supporters. Mr. L. J. Maxe has an article on the Dreyfus case which re-states the reasoning of "Huguenot" who turns out to be Mr.F.C. Conybeare. Like other persons who are as convinced of Dreyfus' innocence as many are of his guilt, Huguenot and Mr. Maxe take no thought of the singular fact that the late Minister of Justice—not the late Minister of War, as a correspondent has erroneously supposed—informed the Vice-President of the Senate that the proper course to take, if there was any irregularity in the trial, was to apply to the Court of Cassation to quash the conviction of Dreyfus, but that the suggestion has never been acted upon. Mr. H. F. Abell gives an affirmative answer to the question, Is cricket degenerating ? He holds that the deification of the batsman has demoralised the fielding, and even the bowling, which have come to be regarded as matters quite beneath the attention of a man desirous of making a name as a cricketer. The record of runs is everything, and the game quite secondary to that great end. The Rev. H. H. Henson writes sensibly on the Kensit agitation, lamenting that the extremists on both sides are unconciously working for disestablishment, which means the divorce of religion in England from educated thought.

THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET AND THE BABY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with a correspondent of the other day that the Parsee Punchayet has no right to defray the expenses of the defence of Dr. Badnerjee in the matter of his supposed appropriation of a stillborn child of a Parsee gentleman from his, or rather say "The Parsee Fever" Hospital. The Funds that are entrusted to the Trustees of the Punchayet belong to separate Funds set apart for certain charitable and religious purposes and objects defined by the donors themselves, as also the monies which the Punchayet call their own, are only to be disbursed in religious matters or for the good of the community ; and it would be a gross breach of trust if the Trustees are squandering the monies in the manner they propose to do in this case. If anything, the Punchayet may be justified in assisting the Prosecuting party whose religious feelings are supposed to be injured. It is very well for the "Bas Go'ar" newspaper to make a suggestion and to suggest to the Punchayet to assist the Doctors looking to the whole aspect of the case, and the supposed wrong done to the Prosecutor, I must say the Punchayet must remain aloof from it, and leave the matter entirely in the hands of the quarrelling party to Justice. If the Punchayet are taking advantage of the death of its late President the revered and much lamented Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy who would certainly have refrained from putting his finger in this pie, I trust the Parsee community will take the first opportunity of approaching the new President the 4th Baronet, on this subject who, I am sure, will fall in with the views of the majority of right thinking men.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE STOWAGE OF CARGO.

THE STEAM SHIP KASSALA COMPANY, LIMITED vs. DEWOURN NANJEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff's company, through their constituted attorneys, Messrs. Finlay Muir and Company, prayed that they might be declared to be entitled to payment of freight at the full charter-party rate of 18 shillings per ton upon the cargo shipped by the defendants and stowed in the bridge space, hoop, and peaks of the s.s. Kassala, and that the defendants, who carry on business in partnership under the name and style of Chagandas and Co., might be decreed to pay to them Rs. 3,728-7-7 and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang was instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Messrs. Lowndes and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs said that, by a charter-party, dated 16th September, 1897, the defendants chartered the steamship Kassala and agreed to ship a full and complete cargo not exceeding what she could reasonably carry or stow over and above her tackle and in the event of the vessel proceeding to Antwerp defendants agreed to pay at the rate of 18 shillings per ton as per Bombay Chamber of Commerce scale. The defendants commenced loading the vessel for Antwerp, but in the course of loading they objected to provide cargo for the bridge and to give the bridge space, poop-space, the forepeak and afterpeak, where the plaintiffs were ready and willing that the cargo should be stowed. By subsequent arrangement, the defendants consented to stow cargo in the objected spaces—at the rate of 12 shillings per ton for the bridge space, and at 9 shillings per ton in the poop and peak space, subject to the defendants paying the difference if the owners proved their claims to full freight. In February last, after the ship was surveyed, and the surveyors pronounced the disputed spaces to be fit and proper for carrying cargo. The plaintiffs said that all conditions had been fulfilled which were necessary to entitle them to the payment of the balance.

The defendants admitted chartering the vessel but denied that there was any breach on their part. When the charter party was entered into, the s.s. Kassala was not in Bombay, and had never previously been in Bombay. The defendants knew nothing except that she was represented by the plaintiffs to be of 2498 registered tonnage, and were not bound to provide cargo for a ship of materially any other size or capacity. A full cargo for a ship of 2498 nett registered tonnage would be from 3250 to 3300 tons, which the defendants were bound to provide by their contract. The actual carry ing capacity of the s. s Kassala was exceptional and amounted to 3573 tons, excluded from the disputed spaces. When the defendant loaded on her. The defendants maintained that the spaces specified were not the usual and proper places for the stowage of cargo. They contended that the suit was premature, as the owners had not performed their part of the agreement. They submitted that, under the circumstances, the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

A TERRIBLE CASE IN CEYLON.

Some time ago, at a body of special jurors at Colombo was locked up for the night over a murder case. As a matter of fact their discussion was so lengthy that they were locked up for two nights and it was only on the afternoon of the third day they sent word that they had come to a conclusion.

The case was a terrible one. According to the story, a man named Abanchi had a quarrel with a man named Louis and his three sons, and when Abanchi was getting the worst of the quarrel he left the place using threats, saying : "I'll get rid of you all like so many fishes." That night Abanchi sent the members of his family to sleep in another house, and then with the assistance of his brother-in-law and a friend, he decoyed an unfortunate beggar woman, a cripple, into his house, and killed her by battering her skull with sticks. The next day Abanchi gave information to the police that Louis and his three sons had gone into his house at dead of night, with the object of assaulting him, and had murdered the beggar woman. Louis and his sons were arrested, but the curse came home to roost upon Abanchi and his companions, who were accused of the murder.

The judge, in his summing up, said that the case, as stated, revealed an amount of wickedness, unparalleled even in the annals of crime in Ceylon. Only devils "in hell," he said, could conceive such a plot, to gammik murder for the sake of cheating others, and if guilty, hanging was too good for the prisoners.

The jurors returned a verdict of murder against Abanchi and his brother-in-law, who were accordingly sentenced to death ; and of acquittal against the friend, who was discharged.

SIR BINDON BLOOD ON FRONTIER QUESTIONS.

PRAISE OF THE MALAKAND STAFF.

Major-General Sir Bindon, now at home on leave, has granted an interview to the "Morning Post," which publishes the following :—The first question naturally had reference to the recent reports that the Mad Mullah was again preaching war among the tribesmen of the valleys north of Peshawar. "Nothing would surprise me more," said Sir Bindon Blood, "than to hear that the Mad Mullah had induced the Swatis or Buner wals to give trouble. Only about three weeks ago I heard from some headmen of Buner that the Mullah had been trying again to make mischief in their country, but that they meant to stick to their engagements, and that they hoped I, as their friend, would see that the Government believed no false reports about them. Even if the tribesmen were to attack the Malakand or Chakdara now, they would only knock their heads uselessly against those forts ; and they know this quite as well as I do."

In the general question of Frontier policy Sir Bindon Blood has clear and decided opinions which carry the more weight from the quiet way in which they are uttered. "I think," he said, "that the public at home scarcely appreciate fully the work done during the last fifteen years by men like Lord Dufferin, Lord Roberts, and Lord Lansdowne. What the modern policy has effected may be conveyed by an illustration. When Sir Robert Low moved to the relief of Chitral his force numbered fifteen thousand men but to convey the supplies of this force not less than twenty-three thousand transport animals were used, though the force moved almost entirely without tents. Suppose that a Russian Army were to set out from the present Russian border for the invasion of India. The enterprise could not be attempted with a smaller force than one hundred and fifty thousand men, and two hundred thousand would probably be wanted. To move such a force with any approach to rapidity, and to keep it supplied would require so many beasts of burden that the task may fairly be called impossible. The Russian Army would have to cross the whole breadth of Afghanistan and to be kept supplied during that long march, and after its arrival at the British Frontier. The operation cannot be done. The whole of Afghanistan lies in the way of such an advance and that is a barrier is due as Lord Dufferin, Lord Roberts, and their successors. The long time that an enemy would require to carry out a movement across Afghanistan would be available for the Indian Government to complete its preparations for defence and to reinforce its garrison on the Frontier. The despatch of fresh British troops to India, who need not be of very high quality when sent, would liberate fully trained troops there who could be pushed forward to the front. But suppose that instead of the so-called Forward policy the views of the Backward school had been adopted and the Russians had been allowed to bring their Frontier forward to the Khyber and the Khojak ; we should have to keep always ready near the Frontier an Army large enough to repel Russian attack ; in other words we should have to spend on the garrison of India perhaps £10,000,000 a year in excess of what the Indian Armies now cost. The expenditure, caused by last year's troubles at £2,000,000, we are still spending even in abnormal times of extra strain, £3,000,0 0 a year less than would be required for safety, as an ordinary annual charge, if the Forwards policy had not been adopted."

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE TRIBES.

"The policy of keeping the Russian border at the far side of Afghanistan renders it necessary for us to be masters of the roads that lead from British India into the Amir's dominions, and this necessity brings us into contact, and sometimes into collision, with the border Pathan clans. This is the origin of the Forward policy in the narrower sense of increased dealings with the clans, as distinct from the larger sense which treats Afghanistan as the glacis in front of a fort, that is, a region from which the possible assailant must be excluded by the preparations made to eject him. In regard to the country inhabited by the tribes my own view," said Sir Bindon Blood, "is very much against any at all considerable annexation at present. In several districts the majority of the tribesmen wish us to annex, but our system of administration is unsuited to their conditions, and would involve us and them in needless complications. The tribesmen do not realise what our system of government means, and do not foresee the difficulties that would arise when native subordinate officers were placed over them. Few native officials of the subordinate ranks have the kind of training that enables a well-bred European to resist the stress of Oriental corruption. For the-e reasons I am quite in accord with the Forward policy of the Indian Government which aims at securing the roads leading to Afghanistan while interfering as little as may be with the tribes. We all see now how important it is that proper precautions should be taken for the protection of all posts established in the border country. When the Malakand Pass was raided last year, the place was defended by a small fort holding only two companies, and the rest of the garrison was encamped on the ground just in front of the fort. A better type of arrangement would be to have at each post a fort large enough to hold and strong enough to be held by the necessary minimum garrison, and to have in reserve at the nearest suitable place such reinforcement is thought desirable. There should be a good road from the cantonment, and the fort and the reserve station should be in communication both by telegraph and by he

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE
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NOTICE.
THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Office).

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NINE ARTICLES
ON
THE BRITISH EMPIRE
BY
THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.,
It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this output. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by politicians friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes to TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.
Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895): "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."
PROGRAMME:—
1. BIRDS-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.
The first article appeared in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
OF FRIDAY.
The Series will be continued weekly.

CHUBB'S
SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
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A. B. C. CODE USED
CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE received on [illegible]
INDIAN [illegible] GAZETTE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

From exporters there has been but a small demand for Cotton throughout the past week, while prices have steadily maintained their previous level, although for forward delivery they have shown a tendency to decline during the latter half of the week. Wheat and Seeds are quiet and unchanged. Exchange has been quiet but steady, and rates close this evening at an advance of 1-16d. for both Bank and Private Paper. Money is in more demand. In Government Paper there has been a decline in rates amounting to 9-16 per cent, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Freights are dull in tone with very little business passing. Imports are in poor demand.

MONEY.—Against the increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay in the preceding week of some 7 1-2 lakhs, at 155 3-4 lakhs, there was a diminution of over 6 1-4 lakhs last week, reducing it to some 149 1-2 lakhs, as disclosed by the Return of the Bank issued on Tuesday. There was an addition to Public Deposits at the Head Office of 1-4 lakh, and at the Branches of 7 1-4 lakhs; while from Private Deposits withdrawals took place to the extent of 27 lakhs. Loans were 6 1-2 lakhs lower; and Bills Discounted and Purchased were some 1-2 lakh more, the other items included in the Statement having shown very little movement.

Meanwhile, there is more demand in the market; the Bank's rate is 4 per cent., and the rate in the open market, 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening on Saturday last the market was steady in tone at ls. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, ls. 3 13-32d. for Demand, and ls. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were on the market to a moderate extent, and rates became steadier, ls. 3 13-16d. having been available for Bank Wire. The market was closed on Monday, and re-opened on Tuesday with a steady feeling at ls. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and ls. 3 15-16d. for three months' sights Credits. A small amount of remittance was taken for both ready and forward delivery by the Bazaar, but besides this there was very little business passing; Merchants' Bills were very scarce. Rates opened on Wednesday at ls. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and ls 3 31-32d for three months' sight Cred ts. A moderate business in Bank Paper was reported, but no Mercantile Bills were forthcoming. The market was steady yesterday at ls. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and ls 3 31-32d for three months sight Credits. No Bills were offering and the demand for Bank Paper was limited; some re-sales were reported. To-day ls. 3 27-32d. has been quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and ls. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There continued to be a scarcity of Merchants' Bills; Bank Demand was available at ls. 3 7-8d. and a moderate business was reported done, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	ls. 3 27-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	ls. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	ls 3 31-32 d.	"
Francs	1/6 2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened last Saturday at a decline from the previous day's level, 3 1-2 per Cents having been quoted at 95 11-16 for Cash, and 95 3-16 for the Settlement; 3 per Cents. remained at 86. On re-opening on Tuesday after the holiday on Monday the Market was very quiet in tone at 95 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 3-8 for Account, and 86 1-2 for 3 per Cents. There was a dull feeling in the market on Wednesday with quotations given at 95 3-8 and 95 5-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 86 1-2 for Threes. Yesterday the market continued dull in tone at 95 9-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 7-16, for Account, and 85 for Threes. Rates have to-day been steady at 95 1-2 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money, and 95 7-16 for Account.

SHARES have been neglected, and prices have been almost stationary, the only changes reported being a decline of Rs. 20 each, in Chinas, and Currimbhoy; of Rs. 10 in Western India. In Presses New Indias have advanced Rs. 3-4-0; and Bombay Cotton Rs. 2 1-2; In Miscellaneous shares, Marcks & Co., are Rs. 10 lower and Delhi and Northern India Fl ur, Rs. 3; while Bank of Bombay, are Rs. 7 1-2 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand from up-country dealers being entirely restricted to their immediate requirements, a very little business has passed in *Grey Goods*, while rates rule in favour of buyers. Stocks are reported to be increasing. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* prices are weaker, with a small business doing. For *Locally-made Goods* the enquiry is very poor, and rates show a tendency to give way. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the bazaar during the week have been some 2,500 packages; and of *Local* about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—The sales on account of China dealers have amount d to some 6,000 bales, and a decline has taken place in prices to the extent of 2 dollars The China buyers here operate with unwillingness; the market is quiet and unchanged, official quotations, being as follows:—

METALS.—The price of "Braziers' Copper" is Re. 1 per cwt. lower, at Rs. 45-4-0; and that of Yellow Metal" is 8 ans. less, at Rs. 37-8-0 per cwt.; while "Swedish Bar Iron" is unchanged at Rs. 56 per candy.

Nos.					
"	No. 8s	Mule,	As.	3 1-2	to 4 per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	3 5-8	" 4 1-8 "
"	" 10s	"	"	3 5-8	" 4 5-8 "
"	" 12s	"	"	3 3-4	" 4 3-4 "
"	" 16s	"	"	4 1-2	" 5 1-4 "
"	" 20s	"	"	4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	" 24s	"	"	5 3-8	" 6 "
"	" 30s	"	"	6 1-4	" 6 3-4 "
"	" 40s	f.	"	7	7 3-4 "

COALS.—Some Singareni, for August delivery, has been sold at Rs. 14 per ton, ex-railway waggons. Importers are very firm and by no means anxious sellers; they quote Rs. 18 1-2 per ton for Watson's, September shipment, and for country coal they ask Rs. 16 to 16 1-2. The market closes firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West "	Nil.
Australian	Nil.
Powell's Duffryn	Nil.
Cardiff	Nil.
Japan	Nil
Bengal Rs.	16 1-2 per ton.
Singareni "	14 "
Sawpore "	15 "
Sanctoria	Nil
Deshagur "	16 1-2 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A poor business has transpired in this staple during the week, and prices have remained practically unchanged from their previous level. To-day, however, a decline is reported in quotations which are given at closing at Rs. 171 for "Good Broach," March delivery, Rs. 139 for "Fully Good" "Bengal," January delivery, and Rs. 150 for "Good Bhownugger," for May; the tone of the market is quiet.

The telegrams to hand on Monday from the districts reported that since the despatch of the preceding advices at the end of last week, 655 inches of rain had been registered at Broach, where the fall had been so excessive as to make the crops suffer; the weather had continued cloudy and unseasonable, and a break was needed. In the Berar, Khandesh, and Dhollera Districts the plants were flourishing; at Julgaum, however, a break was needed, and the Cotton plants at Khanagaum were in want of fine weather. At Barsi the crop prospects were much improved. The sowing was completed at Viramgaum, and the weather there was showery.

Yesterday morning's telegraphic reports stated that the Cotton plants in the Broach district were flourishing where on higher ground, while the lower ground will have to be resown; a break was needed generally, and the weather looked like clearing up. A break was also needed at Sholapur, where the foodgrains were nevertheless doing well. In the Berar and Khandeish districts the weather was cloudy, and the Cotton plants were flourishing.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	142–3d.
Do. Do. Jan.	"	118–3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	132–2 27-32d.
Do. Do. Jan.	"	140–3 15-32d.
Do. Good	"	126–2 25-32d.
Salem, Fine	"	144–3 1-32d.
Do. Do. Jan.	"	146–3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	140–2 31-32d.
Do. Do. Jan.	"	142–3 1-8d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	"	132–3 15-16d.
Do. Do. Jan.	"	142–3 1-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	145–3 1-16d.
Do. Do. Jan.	"	156–3 5-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	153–3 3-16d.
Do. Do. April-May	"	161–3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	142–3 1-32d.
Do. Do. April-May	"	153–3 13-32d.
Do. Good	"	129–2 31-32d.
Do. April-May	"	161–3 3-8d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	150–3 1-8d.
Westerns	"	138–2 15-16d.
Broach, Fine	"	155–3 7-32d.
Do. Do. March	"	175–3 11-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898.	1897.	1896.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	7,133	9,281	7,204
From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug.	1,528,605	1,279,385	1,598,330
For the week	2,125	1,161	2,849
From 1st Jan. to 5th Aug.	417,009	476,926	645,562
Clearances to China, Japan, Continent, &c.			
For the week	48,077	33,168	109
From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug.	349,484	390,093	277,315

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been quite dull, and prices show no change, barring a decline in "Bo'd Linseed" of 1 anna, per cwt. at Rs. 5-15-0. "Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed" is quoted at Rs. 6-8 0 per cwt. "White Gingelly" at Rs. 7-5-0, and Mixed at Rs. 6-13-0.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898.	1897.	1895.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	18,710		41,351
Do. from 1st January to 4th August	2,917,945	2,903,493	
Linseed for the week	7,433		5,888
Do. from 1st January to 4th August	1,131,531	335,087	3,167,173
Rapeseed for the week	68,303	12,358	9,941
Do. from 1st January to 4th August	1,434,980	1,427,084	794,134
Gingelly seed for the week	5,320	851	69
Do. from 1st January to 4th August	809,704	881,632	893,146

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	21,780	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 4th August	5,330,771	2,813	1,239,100
Linseed for the week	32,014	...	12,014
Do. from 1st January to 4th August	1,900,541	426,813	2,653,284
Rapeseed for the week	32,599	81,846	...
Do. from 1st January to 4th August	1,513,012	1,043,521	742,236
Gingellyseed for the week	256	7,498	2,249
Do. from 1st January to 4th August	1,332,487	437,677	1,054,590

DIVINE SERVICE.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G. Hymns—178, 321 and 365.
6 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 460, 38 and 179. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Newton in F.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Saturday, August 6.
5-30 p.m.—Communicant's Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

Re-opening of Church Organ to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock.
8 a.m.—No Celebration.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 240, 180 and 168.
6 p.m.—Special Evensong.
Opening Voluntary.—"Calvary" Band and Organ.
Hymn 165.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett.
Anthem—Tenor Solo and Chorus.—"Turn Thy Face from my sins."
Hymns 184 and 365.
Concluding Voluntary—March of The Golden Trumpets, Band and Organ.
Offertory and Evensong for Church Completion Fund.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Mr. R. D. Pringle.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
6 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bander.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 47, 242 and 32. Psalm 96, 8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 4, 225 and 330.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 220, 193 and 31.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. L. H. Butcher.—Hymns 88, 301 and 376.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon.—Hymns 16, 321 and 118.

SEAMEN'S REST.
Frere Road, Prince's Dock.
Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Service and Address by Rev. T. M. Hudson. All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

MAZAGON, METHODIST CHURCH.
Wari Bunder Road.
6 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Rev. F. Wood.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Moore.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe. Alms for general expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke).—Hymns 31, 322 and 324.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 167, 18 and 330.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor F. W. Dunster will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School with Adult Bible Classes.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. E. B. Leahy—Hymns 293, 340 and 273.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Psalm 55 tune 156. Hymns 25 tune 1, 187 and 217.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 100 tune 30. Hymns 330, 293, 350 and 320.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Batavia, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code or cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Restrictions on telegrams in Code or Cipher for and from West Indies transiting United States via Key west are removed except for and from offices in Cuba, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Telegrams in plain language can now be accepted for Santiago de Cuba via Bermuda and via Galve-ton Jamaica but subject to censure and at sender's risk. Telegrams for other places in Cuba cannot be accepted by those routes.
Telegrams for Havana should be in Spanish or English.
Telegrams for places in Porto Rico other than San Juan cannot be accepted.
Cable Capetown Mossamedas interrupted.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Ponce in Porto Rico subject to censure United States Government.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier.
Communication with Bolamo interrupted.

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	230	...	630
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	750	700	...	1,450
Total for 3 weeks	1,150	930	..	2 050
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	330	117	1	448
Per mile of Ry do.	19	7	..	26
Total to corresponding do.	1,153	562	5	1,720

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 152
Ditto to date ..... " 330

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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8 Cricket Match at Poona—Poona vs Ahmednagar—Poona Gymkhana vs Bombay Y M C A—Elphinstone College vs Deccan College—Elphinstone College vs Lord Sandhurst's Eleven—Grant Medical College vs Deccan College—Poona Junior Polo Tournament—Football—Poona vs Bombay Gymkhana.
9 Y M C A. vs Poona Volunteers—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports—Bombay Rifle Club—Association Football—Calcutta League Competition—I F A Challenge Shield—Breaches on the B and C I Railway Line.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOLONY—July 27, at Kotri, the wife of E D Molony, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.
MACTAYLER—July 9, at Port Blair Andaman Islands, the wife of R Graham Taylor, Andaman Commission, of a son.

DEATHS.

HAMPTON—July 27, at Hurst Lodge, Dalhousie, Charlotte Hampton, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General W P Hampton, I S C, aged 64.
MACMILLAN—July 28, at Cuttack, John Macmillan, of Irvine, Ayrshire, N B, and late Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, P W Dept, Bengal, aged 69 years, 5 months and 22 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

ANYONE who wishes to contrast the genius of Hinduism with the genius of Mahomedanism should after leaving Bijapur proceed southwards to what was once the great rival city of Vijayanagar. The ruins of the latter city are certainly among the most impressive spectacles in the whole of India. Nine miles from the railway station of Hospet you come on a plain sprinkled with huge masses of granite and at some distance you cannot tell whica of them are natural and which artificial. On a nearer view you distinguish among the great granite boulders "temples, palaces and walls tremendous, of which the very ruins are stupendous." The climax of astonishment is reached when after wandering among the scattered monuments of the past you suddenly find yourself on the street leading to one of the largest Hindu temples in India. The broad thoroughfare is there, and the rows of houses are on either side, but the crowds that once hurried to and fro and bought and sold in the great market place have joined the world of shadows. It is a city of the dead and reminds one of the pictures drawn in Holy Writ of the desolation of Nineveh and Babylon, and of the bittern booming over pools covering the dust of vanished cities. Between the remains of the chief buildings of the once populous city, now lie cultivated fields occupied only by the living scarecrows whose hoarse shouts avert the birds from the growing crops and break the spell of silence and mystery by which the whole region is haunted. The latter office is also performed in another way by Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, a Bachelor of the Madras University, whose paper on Vijayanagar Past and Present is one of the most interesting articles in the last number of the Educational Review. The author of the paper shows that Vijayanagar need no more be regarded as a city whose annals are shrouded in oblivion. The far from impartial accounts given of its history by Hindu and Mahomedan writers, and the descriptions of the impression produced by the grandeur of the city on European and other travellers who visited it in the day of its glory, have been largely supplemented and corrected by the labours of the archaeologist and the epigraphist, especially of Mr. Rice. In the Mysore district alone are to be found not less than 425 Vijayanagar inscriptions. Most of these inscriptions are records of gifts made by kings to temples and Brahmins. As they generally begin with the genealogy of the king, who makes the gift, and mention the date of the grant, they give the definite chronology which is so necessary as a clue for the guidance of the student of history through what would otherwise be a puzzling labyrinth of disconnected events.

When the Hindu kingdoms of Deogiri and Warangal had succumbed to the attacks of the Moslems in the beginning of the fourteenth century, the kingdom of Vijaynagar rose out of their ashes. The capital city was founded on the southern bank of the Tungabudra about 1336, A. D., and for more than 200 years was a strong bulwark opposing the southern expansion of Mahomedan rule. The first king that ruled in Vijayanagar took part in the expulsion of the Mahomedans from Warangal in 1344, and effected the conquest of South Canara. The third king still further extended the kingdom and drove the Mahomedans out of Goa. The sixth king claims in his inscriptions to have been suzerain of the kings of Anga, Vanga, and Kalinga, and had ten thousand Mahomedan horsemen in his service. In his reign Abdul Razak, ambassador of Sultan Shah Rukh of Samarcand, visited Vijayanagar and recorded his impressions of its magnificence. In the two succeeding reigns the kingdom somewhat declined, but its power was restored on the establishment of a new dynasty, the second king of which was called Krishnaraya and was the greatest of all the Vijayanagar mouarchs. His rule extended over the whole country between the Krishna and the Cauvery and he won in 1520, A. D., a great victory over the combined armies of Bijapur, Golconda, and Ahmednagar. He was also renowned as a patron of literature. In his court were the eight famous Telugu poets called the Ashtadiggajas, whose greatness we must take for granted, as we are unfortunately not acquainted with their works. In 1514, during the reign of Krishnaraya, the Portuguese traveller, Duarte Barbosa, visited Vijayanagar and was astonished at the wealth and size of the city. The last king of Vijayanagar was called Sadasiva, but he was only a puppet, the real power being in the hands of Ramaraja, his brother-in-law. This Ramaraja was a great warrior and for a long time the kingdom prospered under his rule. The young Sultan of Bijapur was proud to call himself his adopted son and that state and Golconda ceded territory to him. At last in 1564 the four Mahomedan states of Bijapur, Golconda, Amednagar and Beder determined to endure his arrogance no longer and entered into an alliance against Vijayanagar. A great battle was fought in the beginning of 1565 at Telikota on the banks of the Krishna. The wings of the Mahomedan army were routed, but their centre stood firm, until the fortune of the day was decided by an accident. A war elephant became unmanageable and overturned the litter of Ramaraja. The Mahomedans rushing forward seized the Hindu leader and cut his head off. As has often happened in Asiatic warfare, the fall of the leader decided the battle. It is said that 100,000 Hindus were killed, and after the battle the city of Vijayanagar was plundered and destroyed by the victorious army so thoroughly, that since that fatal day it has been a heap of ruins.

The accounts of the wealth and magnificence of Vijayanagar given by Hindu writers is fully endorsed by the testimony of the foreign travellers who visited the city. Abdul Razak, after staying there for seven months in 1448, declares that "the city of Vijayanagar is such that eye has not seen nor ear heard of any place resembling it upon the whole face of the earth. It is surrounded by seven lofty walls, the intervals between which are filled with houses. The bazaars are very broad and long and sweet scented flowers, especially roses, are always procurable. The saraphs or merchants are seen to expose emeralds, diamonds, and rubies for public sale without harbouring any apprehensions of the consequences." In 1514, Duarte Barbosa describes Vijayanagar in the golden days of Krishnaraya as "a city of great extent, highly populous, fabulously rich, and the seat of an active commerce in country diamonds, rubies from Pegu, silks of China and Alexandria, cinnabar, camphor, musk, pepper and sandal from Malabar." The palaces and temples were "stately buildings of stone, but the majority of the population lived in hovels of straw and mud." The same writer gives an elaborate account of the manners and customs of the people and of the system of Government. A curious method, if we may believe him, was devised to punish the errors of high officials without degrading them in the eyes of those whom they had to govern. Offenders were brought to the royal palace with all honour and there secretly scourged. If the offender was a very great person or a near relation of the king's, he had the privilege of being chastised by the king himself. After he had been well beaten, the king ordered very rich garments to be given him and then directed him to be reconducted to his litter, and carried with great honour and clang of musical instruments and festivity to his abode. No doubt the chief secret of the prosperity of Vijayanagar was the observance of the principle of toleration by the kings. Barbosa tells us that the markets of the city were crowded with merchants from all parts of the world, "who were able to come, dwell, trade and live very freely and in security without any one molesting them or asking or requiring of them any account of whence they came or in what creed they lived, whether they were Moors, Christians or Gentiles, and each one might live according to any creed that he pleased." Taxation appears to have been heavy. The cultivators paid one-fourth of the produce to the landlord, one-twelfth to the Brahmins and gods, one-sixth to Government, and retained one-half to themselves. There were also inland and export duties and taxes on wet, dry and garden lands, grazing lands, threshing floors, looms, houses, groves, areca trees, granaries, goats, glass, sugar-cane mills, eggs, gold-mines, and the Government had proprietary rights over hills, waters, wells, tanks, ponds, channels, water courses, and village sites. By these means the public treasury was kept well supplied and the Government was able to maintain the large armies, which for two hundred years and more barred the southward progress of Mahomedan conquest and saved Hinduism in Southern India. This, as Mr. Kantharaj Urs shows, is the importance of the history of Vijayanagar. Had Vijayanagar not stood forward at a critical period as the champion of Hinduism, Southern India would not be what it is, and "the great sacred shrines of the South, which are now rearing up their lofty heads with a feeling of perfect security, would doubtless have disappeared from view long before this."

THE traitorous signalman who purloined the confidential auxiliary code on board H. M. S. Nile, to sell it for a high price—part of which he had received in advance—to the myrmidons of a Foreign Power and then repenting, burnt the book and so gave a clue to the thief, besought the mercy of the Court-Martial because of the heavy pecuniary temptation put in his way. The claim was allowed to have some weight, for he was let down with eighteen months' imprisonment, instead of being sent to a Devil's Island for life. The prisoner's confession gave particulars which could not be read in court without incurring the danger of giving umbrage to the susceptibilities of a foreign Power—quite on all fours so far with the Dreyfus case. The document was read in camera by the court; it was not made public. But what was the foreign Power? France or Russia? Neither of these. Germany? No. What other great Power has naval ambitions and necessities rendering it expedient to obtain *per fas aut nefas* the confidential signal code of the Queen's Navy? Now we are getting warm, as the children say. It so happened that just at the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain two torpedo-boat destroyers belonging to the former Power, were lying at Falmouth. The British Government ordered the detention of these two war vessels under the proclamation of neutrality. They were named respectively the Topeka and the Summer. The negotiations for the sale and purchase of the signal-book commenced at that time. The signalman Matthews, who had been eight years in the service and whose character was uniformly good, under, took to procure the book, and received £20 down with a promise of much more on the completion of the transaction. It happened that he was then sent away to the Mediterranean station. He arranged the manner in which the signal book was to be conveyed to the purchasers seat away, and then taking his opportunity possessed himself of a copy of the book on board the Nile. Having got thus far, he began to have prickings of conscience at the thought of becoming a traitor to his Queen and country. He burned the book and being found out he confessed all. The comparative ease with which the book was abstracted by a signal, man who had negotiated its sale, shows the necessity of greater vigilance on the part of the custodians. We are told, and we can well believe, that the case has caused a great sensation in naval circles, where the expectation was general that penal servitude awaited the tardily repentant Matthews. The Admiralty recognised the importance of the case, for they ordered Captain T. Brougham home from the Ramillies the flagship of the Mediterranean station, to give evidence as to the missing signal book which was taken from the Nile while she was on that station. No one will be surprised to learn that the confidential auxiliary code set forth in that book is now obsolete, and not worth a twenty-pound note to anybody. In this connection it may be mentioned that the late head of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

It is understood that Spain has practically agreed to the terms of peace, and hostilities are expected to cease by Sunday next.

President McKinley firmly refused to modify the terms of peace except in some unessential details.

YELLOW FEVER AMONGST AMERICAN TROOPS.

AUGUST 5.

In consequence of a memorial from the leading officers in General Shafter's command that the Army at Santiago must perish from fever unless moved, the United States War Office is arranging to send the troops home from Cuba.

AMERICAN STATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Herald" states that President McKinley has decided to utilize Pagopago harbour in Samoa as a naval coaling station.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT.

The American transport Massachusetts has gone ashore at Ponce in Puerto Rico and will probably become a total wreck. The troops on board were disembarked without loss of life.

THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

AUGUST 4.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany, several Princes and members of the Diplomatic body attended a memorial service to the late Prince Bismarck which was held in Berlin to-day.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q. C. the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for the Launceston division of Cornwall in the place of Mr. Owen, deceased.

The polling was as follows :—

Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Liberal.....	3,951
Sir Frederick Wills, Conservative ...	2,863

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The Currency Committee has adjourned for the holidays.

Up to the present twenty-four witnesses have been examined and have answered nine thousand questions.

The evidence already before the Committee will probably be published at an early date.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived here at 2 p.m., to-day.

INDIAN TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

A BOMBAY DETACHMENT CUT UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

According to information received from East Africa, a reconnoitring party of the 4th Bombay rifles, which is now employed near Puba River operating against the Ogaden tribe and consisting of the Jemadar and 41 rifles, was surprised on the 22nd June last by an overwhelming body of the enemy and lost the Jemadar and 26 rank and file killed, one sepoy missing, and 4 sepoys wounded. The party was moving through the bush and apparently saw a body of the enemy on their right and advanced towards them, when a large body sprang out of the bush on the left and attacked the party in rear. On firing being heard, parties went out from the adjacent post at Helished and brought in the survivors and dead bodies. One sepoy, Private Bhoota Singh particularly distinguished himself in bringing in his wounded comrades and has been promoted Naik. The enemy decamped and have not been seen since.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR RHODESIA.

An increase of forty men to the Sikh force serving in Central Africa under Captain Manning has been asked for to reinforce the police in Northern Rhodesia.

THE OUTRAGE IN THE KUNIROGHA ROAD.

AN OLD SORE RE-OPENED.

No further information has reached here to-day as to the identity of the tribesmen who attacked the road-making coolies at Kuniroghe near Dattakhel in the Tochi Valley yesterday. Seven were killed and twelve wounded. Ten men dangerously injured. The matter is chiefly important as necessitating reprisals and the re-opening of the sore which was at last beginning to heal, the Maddakhels having paid up between four and five thousand rupees of their fine for the Maizar outrage and handed up the five principal men out of eleven ringleaders whose surrender was originally demanded.

THE SALE OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

NEW RULES FOR CONTINGENT STATIONS.

New rules are issued by the Foreign Department for regulation of the sale of Arms and Munitions at Hyderabad Contingent Stations. They add sulphur when in quantities exceeding ten seers and leaden bird pellets when exceeding one hundredweight to the of list articles restricted.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Captain C. O. Taner, 29th Bombay Infantry, officiates as wing officer 4th Bombay Infantry, as a temporary measure. Lieutenant W. H. Nicholson, wing officer, 37th Dogras, is appointed Quarter-Master.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT LEAVE ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Stephen Jacobs, Officiating Financial Secretary, takes previlege leave for 2 months and 28 days from the 25th instant, Mr. H. H. Risley Secretary to Government Bengal Financial Municipal Departments acts for him.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department : Surgeon Colonel Raye, Inspector-General of civil hospitals in the Punjab is granted eight months' furlough from the 10th instant.

The services of the following officers are replaced at the disposal of the military department :—Surgeon Major Dobson (temporarily) Surgeon Lieutenant Walton, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little (permanently.) The Rev. W. L. G. Shaw, is gazetted for employment with the Khyber Brigade vice Rev. J. Heron.

The Reverend H. Long is promoted to senior chaplain.

Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Swaine, is confirmed as Sanitary Commissioner of the Hyderabad assigned districts.

Militatry Department.—Honorary Captain J. Cody, Bombay Transport Department, is permitted to retire.

Second Lieutenants Roe, Deane, Parrott, Hewett and Vincent are promoted Lieutenants in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Marine Department.—Chief Engineer Brown received step promotion.

DEPARTURE OF MR. STEPHEN JACOB.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, sails for Home by the Caledonia ; his leave is on Medical advice to enable him to completely recover from recent illness, before the heavy work of the cold season commences.

MR. FINLAY'S LEAVE EXTENDED.

It being now practically settled that Mr. Finlay who has been for some time in bad health, will remain on extended leave at home, not returning until about March 1900.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON A SEPOY.

The confirmation is notified of the death sentence passed by the Court Martial, held at Loralai, last month on sepoy Gul Singh 16th B. I., for murder of a comrade of the same regiment who he shot last May, at Mir Ali Khel.

MEDAL FOR FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

The grant of medal inscribed Punjab Frontier, 1897-98 with additional clasp inscribed Malakand 1897, Samana 1897, and Tirah 1897-98 is notified in Gazette to all troops engaged in recent frontier operations.

THE EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

The prolonged sitting of the imperial executive council took place to-day. The matter under discussion being, presumably exchange compensation allowance.

THE VICEROY VISITS MASHOBRA

The Viceroy left in the afternoon for Mashobra.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, AUG. 5.

The Lieutenant General commanding forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—Bombay Sappers and Miners Lieut. Burne R. E. to be Company commander vice Captain Wilson R. E. transferred to Military Works Department dated 1st August 1898,

Military Works Department.—Major Mayne R. E. is transferred from Poona division to Bombay Defence division Military Works.

Captain Capper R. E. is transferred from office of Chief Engineer to Poona division Military Works.

On return from privilege leave to England Lieutenant Rundler R. E, is posted to Bombay Division Military Works.

The following notification by Government of Bengal dated Calcutta 2nd July 1898 is re-published :—Lieutenant Charles Theobald Mathew, 6th Bombay Cavalry is appointed to be adjutant of Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles with effect from 11th July 1898, or such subsequent date as he may join appointment vice Captain Garraway.

Under Instructions received from Head Quarters India it is notified that Lieutenant Colonel Banister has been appointed to command royal artillery at Mhow Vice Burr.dge deceased.

Under instructions received from Army Head Quarters India it is intimated that 2nd Lieut. Grieg No. 18 Company Southern Division has been transferred to No. 3 Company Eastern Division R. A.

So much of Bombay Command Orders No. 383 dated 22nd July 1898 as refers to 2nd Lieutenant Cobbe is thereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are directed to report themselves on 12th August, 1898 to the Controller of Military Account, Bombay Command, Poona, for purpose of undergoing course of instructions for appointment of acting Paymasters :—Lieutenant Overton, Royal Fusiliers, Lieutenant Ainsworth, D. L. I.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, to return to duty :—Major Forbes, 4th Bombay Cavalry ; Captain De Vismes 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—20th Hussars,—Captain Legge, D. S. O. 4 months on private affairs ; this leave is in substitution of privilege leave granted by the General Officer Commanding Mhow Dirtrict out of India. 20th Hussars,—Captain Jones 6 months on medical Certificate out of India. Extension—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Langdon, No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, from 6th July 1898 to 5th January 1899 on Medical Certificate granted by War Office in extension of leave granted in Madras Command Order. Border Regt.—2nd Lieut Holyneux Seel, from 22nd June to 1st November 1898 on Medical certificate, granted by War Office in extension of leave granted in Bombay Command order No. 698 of 1897.

Army Medical Staff.—Surgeon-Colonel Maunsell 10 days' on Private affairs granted by Secretary State for India.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Joly de Lotbinier two months' on Medical Certificate granted by Secretary of State for India.

THE SAVANTVADI MURDER CHARGES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, AUG. 5.

The trial of the retired Karbhari's son and four other accused charged with the murder of a school boy commenced yesterday, before the Sessions judge Mr. Walsh in the Durbar Hall which was crowded to suffocation. Sir Desai and many prominent gentlemen were present. Mr. Manuckshaw Talyarkhan of Bombay defends the Karbhari's son while Mr. Jullihal of Belgaum prosecutes.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 4.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here, for Bombay, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, AUGUST 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, AUGUST 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umta left here, this morning.

ADEN, AUGUST 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria left here for Aden at 1 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company s.s. Ballaarat left here, at 10 p. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 p.m. on Sunday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32
2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 1-4

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—Total Bullion, £34,500,000 ; Decrease, £200,000 ; Public Deposits, £6,100,000 ; Decrease, £300,000 ; Other Deposits, £45,200,000 ; Decrease, £1 000,000 ; Other Securities, £32,000,000 ; Decrease, £800,000 ; Notes and Gold £22,900,000 ; Decrease, £1,300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s Clyde, Captain C. C. Denny, will sail to-day for Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Dyer, Mr R H
Morris, Mr W

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algie, Mr
Bridgen, Mr J
Hertzbergen, Mr & Mrs L
Clark, Mr S V
Clark, Mr C H B
Hill, Mrs A
Kitchin, Mr
Martin, Mr W T
Martin, Miss
Macnab, Mr D
Pierce, Mr J H
Ronald, Mr H
Stothwell, Mr and Mrs R and child
Scandrett, Mr and 2 Misses
Streatfield, Mr H G
Tippie Mr J W
Varley, Mr F T

FOR BRINDISI.—Harris, Mr John

BAZAAR IN AID OF ST. JOHN'S MISSION.

THE bazaar in aid of funds of St. John's Mission Umarkhadi, the result of the efforts of many kind friends, was opened yesterday afternoon and drew together a good assemblage of friends and well-wisher of the mission. The school-room of the Frere-Fletcher school looked gay and bright with its tastefully arranged stalls of which there were some eight in number. But the arrangements of the room are not to be spoken of in the same breath with the contents of the stalls themselves. The attractiveness and tastefulness of these must be seen in order to be duly admired and though the contents of these have been reduced in number by yesterday's sales, there remain yet enough and to spare to reward the vision and desires of those, who have as yet denied themselves a visit to the bazaar. Two of the stalls containing a goodly array of articles, are the special enterprises of the girls and teaching staff respectively of the St. Peter's Mazagon and Cathedral girls' schools, who have been assiduously employed in the kind effort to aid the good object for which the bazaar is held. The other stalls were under the conduct respectively of Mrs. Dean, the Misses Dumayne, Miss Hendusa, Miss Harding and others, most of the stall holders, being assisted by one or more of the girls of the St. Peters and Cathedral Schools. A stall of a somewhat novel character, under the charge of Miss Clarke disported a number of elegant articles, combining the beautiful and the useful mode of aluminium where customers were supplied at marvellously favourable prices. For this stall thanks were due to Mr. James Dunlop. One hardly knew whether to speak in highest appreciation of the bazaar proper or of the very high class and enjoyable accompaniment of music and songs, with which it was combined and of which a fresh and attractive programme is to be offered this afternoon, when the bazaar will be again opened from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

The music was started by a pianoforte duet by the Miss Ward followed by the Song the "Star of Bethlehem" by Miss Harding. Mr. F. S. Punnett then sang "Heaven and Earth" Mrs. Seymour Doves mandoline solo was very sweet and Madam Lily Howard was enthusiastically applauded for her song "The Promise of Life."

Mr. B. O. Coates gave Calvary and the Gate of Heaven, and Miss Adela Humphry sang. Mons Stella with violin obligato by Mr. Matthews. Mr. Dell gave "Nazareth," Mr. Pinsett "Heaven and Earth," and Mr. Mathews concluded the programme with a well played violin solo.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th August, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	4	5	32 p.m.	12	49
Teheran	5	2	39 p.m.	...	17
Suez	5	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd August, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	56	...	2
" Madras	...	24	...	4
" Colombo	...	37	...	3

THE following resolutions were passed at a general meeting of the Karachi Municipality on Friday,:—First, that a tax called plague tax of 3 per cent be levied on all houses, buildings and lands that are the sole rateable property of the owners, and which annual assessment is over Rs. 100 to remain in force from October 1898 to 1901 ; second, that the contributions to the College Madrassa, Secondary Schools, Museum and Libraries be reduced by 50 per cent. for 3 years, also beginning on 1st October next.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

THE new street which is to run from Holborn to the Strand is destined to restore to respectability that labyrinth of dirt and meanness lying between Lincoln's-inn-fields and Covent Garden. It is to run due north and south, which does not seem quite the best way for the convenience of people ; it begins opposite Southampton-row at Little Queen-street, one side of which will be swallowed up. On the west side, which will remain, is a church which we might well spare, considered architecturally. But it stands on the spot where the Lambs lived when Mary, in a fit of madness, stabbed her mother The guide books tell us that Lord William Russell was taken through this street from his—Southampton House—to execution in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Great Queen-street is practically untouched, as the street will run at the eastern end of it. There are certainly few streets also which so many historical associations are collected as Great Queen-street, though nobody would think so to look at the street. Here lived Godfrey Kneller ; here lived Hoole, the translator of Dante ; Chippendale, the cabinet maker ; William Blake, when he was an apprentice ; John Opie, R. A.; Richard Wilson ; Theed, the sculptor ; Mrs. Robinson, Perdita ; William Hayley ; Sheridan ; Lord Hebert of Cherbury ; Sir Heneage Finch ; and many others. The outward glory of the street is gone ; it is mean through and through. The new street cuts across its eastern end, and then plunges in a broad avenue through unspeakable "backs" and courts across Sardinia-street, which until recently was called Duke-street. The Roman Catholic Chapel will not be destroyed, of which I am glad, because it always reminds me of the Gordon Riots. As a matter of fact, the Chapel on this spot on that fatal evening was wrecked in the Riots and afterwards rebuilt. Opposite the chapel is the house—I know not which—where Benjamin Franklin lived when he was working at the printing trade. Sardinia-street is now a happy playing ground for the children, and I fear they will now have to go elsewhere for their dance on the asphalte to the music of the organ. Another cut through "backs" and courts leads the new thoroughfare over Vere-street. This dingy retreat has had, like Great Queen-street, its better days. A sponging house, or "lock-up" where debtors were taken on arrest, stood in this street. Sir Richard Steele knew it. After crossing Stanhope-street, another street of faded greatness—the street where was born Grimaldi the Great—the new street will spread out in a crescent, swallowing up part of New Inn ; the Olympic Theatre and the Gaiety on the east and west, and Holywell-street on the south. I shall be sorry to see the last of Holywell-street. It has always been disreputable, but it is also picturesque. I possess an excellent drawing of it in black and white, which brings out the picturesqueness of the street and only suggests its sordidness.

The extension of Hampstead Heath is a matter of importance to the whole of the vast part of London which lies north of the river. It is the only place where the Londoner can enjoy a piece of really wild ground ; it is not a park, though the London County Council tried hard to turn it into one ; it is a heath—really and truly a heath. Now on the west side of the Heath there lies a small and very beautiful park, once the property of Sir Spencer Wills. If the park is sold and built upon, as is proposed, in small villas, the Heath will become nothing more than a kind of parish green ; another Primrose Hill, surrounded by the unpretentious villa—that at £40 a year. If it can be added to the present Heath, the trees which stand upon it will effectually hide any buildings that may be put up beyond, and so the most valuable lung of North London will be preserved. There must be many of my readers who will appreciate the reasons for buying this piece of land. May I suggest that they show their appreciation by sending at once, and with unanimity, solid proofs thereof ? And may I suggest that there is nothing so solid as a cheque, and that the solidity of a cheque is measured by the number of figures on it. It is not with pleasure that one assumes the attitude of a beggar ; but in this case I plead for the health, first, of an immense multitude to whom the Heath is the only place where they can get fresh air ; and for their education, next, in wild nature, for the Heath is the only place near them where they can find the gorse, and the fern, and the broom ; there they can see growing freely the wild rose and the briar, the hawthorn and the wild apple. Birds there are which they cannot see elsewhere, and glades and glens, and marsh and pond. I might plead also for the cultivation among these people of the sense of beauty. There are spots on the heath where one may sit surrounded by trees and concealed by undergrowth, and dream away a summer's day, the houses and the far off murmur of the mighty city forgotten. There are heaths in the South of London, but none so beautiful as this ; none with scenery so varied and so charming. It is an aphorism of these later days that things beautiful are things useful. Save the Heath, then, on the ground of its usefulness. You might also perhaps remember how dear the Heath has been to so many who are dear to you. Addison, Steele, Arbuthnot, Kenside in the last century ; Keats, Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Charles Dickens in this. Among artists, Constable, Romney, Stansfield, Du Maurier. We do not forget that at one time Tennyson walked up the hill every day to see his mother, who lived here. I can show you where her cottage stood. And the last time I ever saw Sir Frederick Leighton, he was standing on the Heath gazing out upon the setting sun, his fine face aglow with the western splendour.

Lord Rosebery calls attention to the fact that before long the whole world will have been divided up and parcelled out, and there will be no more territory left to fight for. He means, I suppose, that the European races will have divided up the whole world between them. Thus Russia will have the whole of Northern Asia, with Persia ; the English-speaking peoples, who will have become by that time a federation of independent states, will have North America, the West Indian Islands, India and Ceylon, the whole of South and Eastern Africa, Egypt, Arabia, most of the Eastern Islands, and a great slice of China ; France will have North Africa, Madagascar and Tonquin, and also a slice of China. Germany will have Brazil and the northern part of South America. Italy will have Tripoli and that part of South America south of Brazil. This, I submit, will be a most equitable division. Nothing is given to Scandinavia or to Holland, Denmark, Greece, or any of the smaller kingdoms. But they will, I believe, parcel out the Arctic and Antarctic regions among themselves. To Switzerland she will be allotted, perhaps the Desert of Sahara. A heavenly harmony will reign among the conquerors of the world, until they quarrel over trade and go to war about tariffs Because, you see, we shall never be able to get along without war now and again. Instead of gigantic armies, there will be gigantic navies. When it is learned that Germany has added fifty cruisers and 40,000 men to her already huge navy, we shall put on seventy-five cruisers and 60,000 men to our own. The income-tax will be twenty shillings in the pound, and the workhouses will be abolished, with the board school, and the free libraries and the prisons, and the police, and the magistrates, and the established Church, because there will be no one left to pay the rates. The final blow to that partition will be when the Chinese, four hundred millions strong, make themselves disagreeable and declare their independence, and turn out all the foreign devils with a huge slaughter, and will drive up the income-tax to twenty-one shillings in the pound.

What is an Ideal London? I recommend you to read Mr Frederic Harrison's lecture, delivered before the meeting of the University Extension students, and published in the Contemporary Review. What will it be like ? There will be, first of all, an absolutely clear and pure river ; there will be subways for the heavy traffic ; for the light traffic there will be motor cars. Half the people will have to go into suburbs ; there will be broad avenues into the City ; there will be great aqueducts bringing fresh water in a plentiful supply free for everybody ; there will be embankments planted with trees ; there will be a central City organisation covering the whole of Greater London, which will be divided up into so many smaller cities, each complete with its parks, libraries, museums, and schools. In a word, London will be governed like the United States ; there will be so many independent cities or states, and the Lord Mayor will sit on his throne in the midst, like the President at Washington. It is a pleasant dream. Fortunately, it is a possible dream. Let us hope that we may all live to see it realised.

What becomes of all the pictures—especially of all the French pictures, which outnumber our own by three to one ? They all go, I learn from the "Figaro" of Paris, to America. "Wherever another western town is built," says my authority, "it must have its Museum ; and its Museum must have its walls covered with French pictures." Painters unknown in Paris, before whose pictures in the Salon, if they ever get there, no one stops for a moment, are, according to this writer, great masters in the United States. There has been talk of boycotting the shops of Paris in return for the Spanish sympathies of the French. The "Figaro" laughs at the threat. The Americans will continue to visit Paris, because he can find amusement there. The Americans will continue to buy her dresses of the Parisian modiste, because she cannot get them so artistic anywhere else ; she will continue to frequent the Parisian theatres, because there is nowhere finer acting ; she will seek Parisian society, because nowhere is society more charming ; and Americans, both men and women, in spite of any boycott, will continue to buy pictures by Parisian artists. I daresay this is all true—with a certain allowance for patriotic exaggeration. Let us take comfort in the thought that every year sees Americans coming over to London, as well as to Paris, in greater numbers ; that they do visit our picture galleries, and that there is every hope that, if they buy pictures by other than their own countrymen, our artists may have what is familiarly called a "look in." Meantime, how about the American artists ? Have they no honour in their native country ?

If you consider the history of religious persecutions you will presently remark one feature common to all. It is not the benevolence which some worthy persons ascribe to the Inquisition in merely anticipating a man's future state by a quarter of an hour, in order that other people might take warning, and so one lost soul be made the means of saving thousands. We may admire that benevolence and that wisdom as much as we please. But I mean something else. It is, I say, common to all persecutions and persecutors. I mean the personal feeling that entered into the persecution. the ungovernable rage which possessed the persecutors, I find this same rage in the Roman persecutor and in the English persecutor. I find Henry VIII. falling into a Royal rage with Lambert, whom he very justly burned for daring to disagree with him. I find Bonner always in a rage. I find everybody who had to do with the persecution of the Quaker always in a rage—even the gaolers and warders and the men who brandished the religious cat. Why were they in a rage? A judge when he tries a forger or a housebreaker preserves a calm exterior. If he is in a rage he dissembles. Why should the religious persecutor alone suffer himself to be carried away with wrath ? I proffer an answer with submission. Every branch of the Christian church believes itself infallible ; in every branch there is the belief, more or less pronounced, that right doctrine is essential to a man's salvation. In the Anglican Church the Athanasian Creed expressly lays down this as a law. So that any man who differs from me in doctrine condemns me to perdition if he is right. He also offers the grossest insult to my understanding, because if, in a matter of so much importance, I am not to be trusted, in what can I be trusted ? Imagine the impudence ; the insult ; when a little prentice or a servant girl dared to stand up before Bishop Bonner—a divine—a scholar—a Bishop, and to assert a belief contrary to what he held ! And this is the principal reason why the gaolers hammered the Quakers with sticks ; why the Russians whack the Stundists ; why the world has so long delighted in a Judeu Hetze.

That was one reason ; there was another. In one of the darkest recesses of the human brain, so dark that most of us never see it, and remain, happily, unconscious of its existence, there is a horrid instinct, a survival of the old times when Man lived by what he could catch and kill. It is the instinct which prompted women in the last century to illtreat their helpless apprentices—the illustrious Mrs. Brownrigg was not the only woman who did this ; or the old-fashioned schoolmaster to flog his boys perpetually ; or the old-fashioned sea captain to lash his men. It is, in a word, the hateful instinct, dormant and forgotten with most of us, which makes men cruel towards those who cannot help themselves. Wife beating is, of course, a manifestation of this instinct. We may find it, however, illustrated in the very persecutions of which we have spoken, and especially in the persecution of the Quakers in the time of Charles II. These people made no resistance. They dared to think in a way which, as I have said, grossly insulted the intelligence of Anglican, Catholic, Indepeadent, Presbyterian, and everybody else. That was intolerable, to begin with. And they made no resistance, whatever was done to them. That exasperated their jailers to madness. We read of one after the other banging and beating and flogging the poor Quakers, who still made no resistance. Had only one of them turned round and retaliated, their blind fury would have died away instantly. It was the demoniac madness that is provoked and maintained by weakness and helplessness. I venture to think that this strange and obscure instinct may account for a good many of the cruelties, tortures, and inhumanities of religious persecution.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 15.

THE fate of challenge cups is exercising some attention at present. Summing up all cases, in which the alteration of conditions, after he had won a trophy twice, in such a way that he was prevented from defending his title to it, and by a third win securing it as his own, will lead to some fresh, and more stringent regulations affecting the offering of these prizes. The fate of the Cuca Cup is also rather singular, although in this case no one's vested interests are at stake. This trophy, which lay idle all through 1897, and has been in cycling history indissolubly associated with twenty-four hours track honours, has now been announced for competition amongst professionals, and at a distance of 50 miles, without pacemakers, truly a radical departure from all precedent in connection with this contest.

The challenge cup raced for on Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, was won outright by F. D. Frost, and the promoting club, the Bath Road, have thus relieved themselves of further responsibility in connection with the trophy that had been presented to them for an annual event. Frost is a champion 100 miles man, having won at least seven such events in the best company. On this occasion he rode, as usual, with magnificent judgment, and wisely desisted from racing in the early stages of the event, leaving his most formidable rival, A. H. Harris, forcs the running until he had enough of it, and when shortly after half-way Harris showed the first signs of flagging, Frost seized the chance, and established a long lead which distanced Harris into retiring, and comparatively unknown man into second and third places. Frost's time of 3 hours 47 minutes 34 1-5th seconds is the best 100 mile time that has ever been done with tandem pacing only.

The uniformity with which all cyclists brought before the magistrates at Kingston-on-Thames are fined is proverbial. That something is judicially indistriminating in this particular Bench is pretty well proved by the uniformity of the amount of the fine, as well as the uniform infliction of it. Every offender of late, whatever the circumstances, has been fined exactly a sovereign, which considering the calculating day's haul an easy matter of accountancy. Among the later payers of this penalty is Mr. C. A. Smith, an ex-racer, widely known as Bath Road Smith, who long ago gave up speed work, and was, he alleged, touring as fast as fifteen miles per hour police evidence was that he was riding "unsteadily," a new offence not defined on the statute books, and although no evidence of high speed was produced, Smith, like the rest of the crowd, was fined the usual amount. The flagrant case is the injustice to riders in this favourite district becoming that the National Cyclists' Union is preparing a list of cases of conviction which have been decided on the unsupported evidence of a constable, and contrary to the sworn testimony of independent observers.

Cycle polo at Sheen House is gaining in popularity every week, and though contests on snow are and will ever be less than the older form of the sport. Indigent in by Irish riders in Dublin, it is a fascinating game to watch, and requires quite as much skill as pluck, and a good deal of both. Sheen House, too, is the weekly scene of a higher standard of cycling than is in vogue at the other metropolitan tracks, the last encounter there being a set of three team races between the Dublin University and the United Hospitals, in which the medicals came off victorious every time, with A. Mc Wm. Bourke the winner of all three events.

Something of a surprise hails from Rhyl, the pretty little watering place on the North Welsh coast. Actually, the Town Council of the place has decided to issue a warning to the drivers of carriages plying for hire that in the event of any cyclist sustaining a legitimate complaint against them for obstruction, or the like, the aforesaid drivers would have their licenses revoked, and would fine their occupation gone. Good ! No seaside place can afford to scare away visitors by allowing it to get an unenviable reputation as a place where cyclists are mowed down by drivers.

Betts is making rapid recovery from his terrible smash, But, of course, not likely to be in riding trim for a good while yet. His smash calls to mind the accident that happened to Holbein last autumn, when the famous long-distance road-rider fell and broke his thigh. Contrary to most prophecies, he has recovered sufficiently to enjoy a lot of quiet tricycle riding, and after a year of recuperation will, he states, go in for long-distance record-breaking again as of yore. So, too, Betts, though now billed as "resting," will live to play false on the croakers who declare him to be done with for ever.

The Irish championship meeting at Ballymeny saw B-tts' place taken by A. A. Chase, who can always be relied on to give a good account of himself, and he ticked off a flying mile in the Irish record time of 1 min. 43 3-5th secs. The occasion was a fine display of further record-breaking by other Dunlop cracks, the five miles going down to R. Palmer, in 9 min. 35 4-5th secs., and the long-distance champion, M. Cordang, was never very far behind, the Dutchman's total sent Erin's best total up to 377 yards over thirty miles.

A notorious case of cycle thieving has been unearthed at Coventry, where the culprit has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. His plan was to be on the look out for machines momentarily left unattended, and to make off with them at once to a small out-of-the-way village from the town, and there dispatch the unlawful booty to a cycle dealer in London, who was an accomplice, and there the machines so delivered were transformed in order that they were practically unrecognisable. In this way a large quantity of machines had been disposed of, but the sentence was an exemplary one, and the police were complimented on their smart capture of an accomplished thief. This class of criminal is, as a rule, particularly difficult to detect and capture, and the class of offence is coming to be regarded by the authorities as one deserving the severest treatment.

A cyclist has been fined for kicking a dog, and on this scale the man who shoots one ought to be tried for manslaughter ! The rider in this case had dismounted to drive away a dog that was frightening the lady by whom he was accompanied, but his gallantry in helping the lady to recover her composure was rewarded first by an attack from the dog, and secondly by a fine for "booting" it as he declared, in self-defence. What a rider is to do when a dog runs at him in the road has often vexed the minds of cyclists. To learn that we must not even kick an offensive cur complicates the difficulty.

A new disease has been discovered, in "cyclists' sore throat", but it is nothing new, really, nor is it due to cycling, but the dirty state of the air, and the pernicious habit of breathing through the mouth. The swallowing of bacteria is not an essential of the pastime, nor need the rational rider rush about opened-mouth, champing down microbes by the million.

Chase, Palmer, and Cordang (accompanied by the picked teams of the Dunlop pacers), who have been touring in the North of England, have had a very successful time in the record-breaking line. At Leeds each rider set up new cinder track records, and at Ballymena a number of new Irish records were set up as follows :—One mile flying start, 1 min. 43 3-5th secs., by Chase ; five miles standing start, 9 min. 35 4-5th secs ; and one hour, 30 miles 377 yds. by Cordang. All the three cracks were mounted on Dunlop tyres.

In the event of a puncture, when fixing a patch, be sure that the films of rubber solution are thinly spread, and very nearly dry before placing the sticky sufaces in contact, as solution differs from other kinds of cement, and will not adhere when excessive in quantity or unduly moist. By riding Dunlop tyres, however, a repair is seldom necessary.

Valve troubles which often cause delay and annoyance to cyclists are rarely experienced by riders of Dunlop tyres. This is due to the Woods Valve, which is fitted. The valve is perfectly automatic and all that is necessary is to unscrew the dust-cap and apply the inflator, without any manipulation of the valve itself being in the least degree necessary.

THE THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

THE A. D. C. gave their first performance of "The White Elephant" on Saturday night, and it is safe to say that seldom has Simla laughed so much. The plot, as your readers are aware turns on the good nature of Lady Gwendoline Ogden (Mrs. Deane) who has married the vulgar but now reformed and wealthy tea-broker (Mr. Kennard) thereby reinstating the fortunes of her own aristocratic but enfeabled parent, the Earl of Bawcombe (Dr. Bourke), Lady Gwendoline is the "White Elephant" of the piece, but the family can well afford her, and where her kindness of heart leads to her chaperoning the elopment of pretty Emily Rawston (Mrs. Strachey) with young Charles Glentborne (Captain Annesley) some really very funny situations are produced. Captain Pressy makes a capital Uncle Tweed who is drugged to enable Lady Gwendoline to get out of the house to go up to town with her good looking cousin the Hon. Stacy Gillam (Mr. Strachy). That the tea broker should suppose his wife is herself eloping with her cousin follows as a matter of course, the love affairs of the broker's sister Letitia (Mrs. Craigie) with his oily head clerk (Captain Hollway) to whom she has been secretly married being well brought in to assist the misunderstanding. The Hon. Stacy's conception of his part is perhaps a trifle forced, especially when he appears, with a most realistic black eye, after his fight with the cabby, but the sang froid of his interview with Lady Gwendoline, where he explains the unfortunate necessity he is under of marrying Mrs. Cyrus Dowker the rich American widow, is almost as good as the *bonhomie* of the sympathy he receives. Mr. Kennard a little over acts the tea broker, but knows his part and fills it conscientiously, the scene where he confides to his head clerk the particulars of his goings on in Paris with Mrs. Cyrus Dowker, and where the incriminating photograph of himself as Hercules with that lady as daisy is stolen, being distinctly effective. The charm of the piece, however, lies in Mrs. Deane's delightful rendering of the easy going character of Lady Gwendoline. From the very first she carried her audience with her, even her inability to control her own laughter, in some of the ridiculous situations, with which the play abounds, being condoned, owing to the complete success with which she identified herself with her role and the charming naturalness of her manner. She had the advantage of being well supported, her old father, the Earl of Bawcombe, (Colonel Bourke) whose shaky knee cap did not interfere with his suggesting a duel to the tea-broker, helping not a little to the success of the whole. Mrs. Anderson's Mrs. Cyrus Dowker, too was a very agreeable surprise after the recent routine in which the same artiste figured, her drawl being almost as good as her "fetching" personality which explained alike the broker's earlier infatuation and the Hon. Stacy's haste to better his damaged fortunes by matrimony. For the rest, there was no evil whatever Mrs. Jauncey, the broker's London housekeeper (Mrs. Vans Agnew) who only came in in the last act, and whose call the caretaking lady of 57 had not returned, was a personality the house would gladly have studied further, while Bigsby the butler to whom the Hon. Stacy habitually refered as "the Archbishop," did a minor and thankless part in a way that will be noted by playgoers up here. I have left Celestine to the last, because she ought to have been unimportant, being only Lady Gwendoline's little maid. As a matter of fact, however, she was nothing of the kind, and the sweet nightgowned figure almost hidden in luxuriant masses of flowing hair, that screamed at the sight of drugged Mr. Tweed, was nothing the play would have been very much poorer indeed without.

Curiously enough nobody seemed to be aware of how good the piece was going to turn out. Every desirable seat had of course been taken in the theatre for this is always the case on first nights here. Quite an appreciable number, however were vacant, and while in any other Anglo-Indian station the house would have been described as a good one, in Simla it was almost the reverse. It is true that dances on both the previous nights made a third evening's outting a thing that a good many people felt unequal to undertake. Had the treat that was in store for them been realised, however, it is pretty certain that empty seats would have been considerably fewer. The truth was that, with the one exception of Mrs. Deane, the play bills did not contain the name of anyone who has hitherto been classed in Simla as really first rate in the acting line. After the performance of Colonel Burke, Mrs. Vans Agnew, Miss Waterfield and Mr. Strachey on the first night of the "White Elephant," however this can no longer be said, and I shall be much mistaken if the remaining nights do not show a different record in the matter of attendance.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FRO

Battiwalla had joined him (Durant) in the matter, and they had made up their mind to spend no end of money either to make Mr. Jijibhoy to pay up or to prosecute him to the bitter end. Witness asked him what he expected Mr. Jijibhoy to pay. He said it was difficult to settle the amount, but looking to the position of the party, the hole they were in, and the long purse they could command, a lakh or two would not be much. Witness said he knew that Mehta was agitating this matter for several years past and it was an open secret in the market that he wanted to get hold of a few thousand rupees from Mr. Jijibhoy, but he had not succeeded, so that Durant should not expect to get a lakh or two. Durant said the position was then very serious, there was no help for it, and they must pay up. Witness said Durant should get an authority from his friends, and then he (witness) would consider the matter. Durant promised to get it, and he and Nanabhoy left the bungalow. They came back on the evening of the 17th. Durant produced a draft containing the terms of the authority and read them over to him. Witness said, "all right, get it signed, and give it to me". A sum of Rs. 50,000 was put down in that paper, and on hearing that sum witness said he was glad to see that they had come down from a lakh or two to fifty thousand. On the evening of the 18th Nanabhoy came alone with a paper written in ink. Nanabhoy said that the document had been executed and was with Durant, who had sent a copy of it and had asked him (witness) to go to the Fitzgerald Hotel if he wanted to see the original. Nanabhoy said that the document had been signed by Mehta and Dadyseth. Witness said he would not go to the hotel, and asked Nanabhoy if he knew what it all meant. To witness Nanabhoy appeared to be quite an innocent man. Nanabhoy said he supposed that Mehta had a claim against Mr. Jijibhoy, that this was a compromise, and that the money would go to him and other shareholders. Witness said this was an attempt to extort money from Mr. Jijibhoy and Nanabhoy was a party to it. Witness further said that, in the long run these people would get into a hole and he (Nanabhoy) would be dragged with them. Nanabhoy then appeared to be a little nervous and thought a bit. Witness then asked him if he wished to retire from the matter together. Nanabhoy said he was then out of employment, and he was assisting these people because he thought it was a legitimate transaction. Witness then explained to him that Mehta had no claim against Mr. V. Jijibhoy and that the swindle was being practised upon that gentleman. Nanabhoy appeared to have been convinced, and asked what he should do. Witness told him if he wanted to behave honestly he should hand over the two papers with him to witness and then he would see what he could do for him. Nanabhoy did so, and witness then told him to come to his office the next day. Nanabhoy went away, promising to come to his office. The next day at about 12 or 1 p. m., Nanaboy was in his office, before witness went there, Nanabhoy said he wanted some information from him as to whether any warrant was out against him (Nanabhoy) and Durant. Witness said he believed there were no warrants out against them, and showed the two papers. This satisfied him and he asked witness what more he should do. Witness told him that the best course was to go with him to Mr. Jijibhoy's office and tell him everything. He also asked Nanabhoy if he had any papers with him which would show that Dady Battiwalla and Mehta were concerned in the matter. He said that he had some drafts and so forth. Witness told him to go and bring them. Nanabhoy went and brought a pocket-book and two letters one from Mehta and one from Dadyseth. Witness handed over to him the two papers, which were left with him. He then took Nanabhoy to Mr. Jijibhoy's office. He introduced Nanabhoy to Mr. Jehangir Davur, made some communication to Davur, and went away. Durant had charged witness with receiving stolen property before Mr. Dustoor, the acting Second Presidency Magistrate. Durant had not paid fees for the summons' nor did he consent to witness's paying the same. Witness was most anxious to put that man into the witness box. Witness was not served with any summons. Witness added that the statement made by Durant that he (witness) had told him that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was Mr. Jijibhoy's tutor was an unmitigated lie, and to his own knowledge it was a falsehood.

Further inquiry is adjourned to to-day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chinchpoo, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	5	6	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	4	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Nowpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and Ist Nagpada	2	0	10
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	13	19	97
Total plague deaths to date	30,832	26,470	
Same date last year	3	0	142

THE RAT PEST.

The number of rats found and killed during the month of July by the special establishment employed by the Health Department was 1,374.

DAMAUN.

On Wednesday Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill, while on the same date last year there were two deaths. With the exception of one or two persons suffering for a number of days from plague at Kharawadi, the plague seems to be on the point of vanishing. During the last epidemic the last case of plague occurred on the 3rd August 1897, and for several months there was not a single case. In the beginning of January plague broke out at Dhelor in Upper Damaun. The British cordon however, has remained undisturbed ever since March 1897. The second epidemic in Lower Damaun broke out on the 15th March this year.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

As reported yesterday, there were neither seizures nor deaths from plague on the 2nd instant, when an appreciable drop in the general death-rate was registered. From 59 on the previous day the number fell to 39, which is considerably better than 49, the average for the past five years. The number of seizures from plague up to date is 191, the number of deaths 155.

Up to a late hour on Tuesday (2nd instant) there were no seizures and no deaths reported, and the figures stood as on Monday.—*Englishman* (Thursday).

CHINA AS A FIELD FOR BRITISH ENTER-PRISE.

CHINA is immensely rich in mineral property which only waits for science, skill, probity, and confidence to be converted to the current uses of the people and Government. Intimately associated therewith are manufactories of every description to which coal, iron, and other minerals are essential. Such enterprise, and the construction of railways, steamboats, and the like, require considerable concentration of capital and very effective organisation of labour. It is interesting to note the place which Mr. Cunningame-Graham's point of view of the absolute or relative merits of the two countries which are now at war. There may be vestiges of Americas justice, but there certainly brutal Spaniards, but all the evidence goes to show that in the present war both sides have behaved with commendable correctitude. Spaniard and American fought bravely and well; each has recognised in the other a brave and honorable antagonist. Certainly the result of the war has been to lead to better personal relations between the two peoples. for, as we noticed yesterday, nothing is more striking than the way in which America has appreciated the behaviour of Spain.

NEW BRITISH TERRITORY.

THE British Empire still grows. *A Times'* telegram announces the bare fact that Her Majesty's cruiser Mohawk has annexed the Santa Cruz and Duff groups of the Pacific Islands, the total number of islands annexed being eighteen. The Santa Cruz group lie to the north-east of the Fijis and New Hebrides Island, and have an interesting history. There are seven principal islands, all of volcanic formation, and one of the smaller of the number is always in eruption. Round the islands on the south-east, besides the coast reefs are large barrier reefs, but near other islands the reefs are rare. The climate for a certain portion of the year is moist, and occasionally there are very severe storms. Mendana discovered the Santa Cruz group in 1568, and died there. It was visited about two centuries later by Cattaret who called it the Queen Charlotte Islands. The Melanesian race is the prevailing type, but is largely mixed with the Polynesian race. The estimated population is about 5000. It was on one of the Santa Cruz group—Nukapu—that Bishop Patteson, after many years' service among the Melanesian islanders, was murdered in 1871—in revenge, it was believed, for relatives carried away by the white "slavers". Commodore Goodenough, was also murdered there in 1875. The Santa Cruz Islands have a total area of something under 400 square miles.

THE whole of the ammunition for the use of the troops in the Khartoum expedition has now been despatched from Woolwich. The ammunition includes 2,000 rounds of a new service shell, which is truncated, weighs 50lbs., and contains a bursting charge of 12lb. "liddite." This shell will be fired from 5 in. howitzers with new fuse.

SINGULAR WILL SUIT IN ENGLAND.

ALLEGED HYPNOTISM.

In the Probate Division Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury have had before them the case of Kingsbury and another *vs.* Howard. It was a suit to test the validity of a will, dated November 10, 1897, of the late Mrs. Harriett Howard, who died at Blackpool on December 11, 1897, and by the proposed amounting to about 90,000l. Probate of the will was opposed by Mr. John Aaron Howard, son of the testatrix, and, inter alia, he alleged that it had been obtained under undue influence on the part of Dr. George Chadwick Kingsbury, the residuary legatee under the will, and one of the plaintiffs, who has been twice Mayor of Blackpool. He takes 30,000l under the will. There was an allegation that he had hypnotised the deceased. The allegations of the defendant were denied.

Mrs. Howard had always been charitably disposed ever since he had known her, and had given away a thousand a year. His fee of 2 guinea a visit was an arrangement between him and Mrs. Howard, who made great inroads on his time, and he practically left himself at her command. In 1896 she proposed that he should practically attend to her solely and act as her consulting physician, for which she offered him 1,000l. a year, and rooms in her house. He declined the offer, though it was repeated by her.

Replying to Mr. Justice Barnes, the witness said Mrs. Howard had a number of plants, which she would not have one in the house. She simply had her maid with her. He had tried on several occasions to get her to have a nurse, but she always declined to have one. At regular intervals of 8,000l., which she desired to make, he was unable to advise a good one, but suggested that as there was no statue to Mr. Spurgeon she should erect one in Blackpool, life-size, either in white marble, bronze, or granite, to leave a memorial to future generations of a man who in his life-time stood unrivalled as a preacher of the Gospel and a friend of the friendless. She, however, did not approve of the idea. In 1896, within 10,000l. of which Mrs. Howard lent to witness on some property he was purchasing, the property was worth more than that amount. He gave no mortgage for this loan, but simply his receipt.

Mr. Justice Barnes.—Why did you not give her a mortgage?

Witness.—She never asked for it.

But what was the reason?—There was no special reason.

Why did you not give her security?—Johnston had said that the security was of no use on the former occasion, and on this occasion I said I would simply give my receipt, and she said it was sufficient.

But in the first matter for 5,000l. there was a form of mortgage asked for. Why, in 1897, for this sum of 10,000l, was there not a deposit of the deeds?—It was never discussed.

Coming to the subject of hypnotism, witness said that in 1890 the British Medical Association appointed a committee, of which he was one, to investigate this matter. From 1891 to 1893 they investigated the phenomenon. Witness's book on the subject was published in 1891. In 1893 a unanimous report was presented by the committee. The report was entirely in accord with his own expressions in his book.

Had you in your own book, two years before the report was presented, laid down the rule of propriety that somebody should be present when hypnotism was being attempted?—Not propriety, but absolute necessity.

Have you ever departed from that rule in your own experience?—Never.

Have you, according to the rule and practice of the medical profession, made public the results of your investigation on this matter?—Yes.

And from your experience within the limits indicated in that report, is hypnotism of value in certain cases for therapeutic purposes?—Most decidedly.

And on the occasions, more than three years before her death, when you attempted hypnotism upon Mrs. Howard, what was the word spoken; what did you say to her?—The only suggestions that were ever made to Mrs. Howard were that she must go to sleep and have a natural sleep, and that the pain in her head would be relieved.

And with certain persons have you found in your experience that a suggestion orally made when they were being put into a hypnotic condition would have the effect of producing natural sleep and of relieving pain?—Frequently.

Did you ever say a single word to her at that time with regard to her affairs?—Never.

Mr. Justice Barnes—what did you do to her when you made the attempts?

Witness—I merely asked her to look at a bright object for the purpose of straining the eyes, and then made the suggestion as detailed in the book.

Sir William Broadbent deposed to attending Mrs. Howard on two occasions. He had no distinct recollection of her ailments, but they were mainly with reference to age and derangement of the digestive functions. Dr. Kingsbury was attending her at the time, and his treatment was the best. She referred to him in very kindly terms, and said he had been of great service to her professionally. There was nothing whatever tending to weakness of mind. Witness was chairman of the committee on hypnotism, and signed the report. He was not present at the investigations, but saw the reports, and accepted them as having been conducted with great care.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carson—Hypnotism could undoubtedly be abused in the hands of unscrupulous persons.

Is it your opinion that hypnotism should not be repeated frequently?—It depends entirely on the case.

Cross-Examination continued—It was eight or ten years ago since he hypnotised anyone. He had sent patients for hypnotic treatment. He never prescribed hypnotic treatment to Mrs. Howard, or recommended Dr. Kingsbury to apply it.

Mr. Justice Barnes—Suppose you had successfully hypnotised a person in 1894, and suggested to that person that she should make her will in your favour, what probability would there be of her not losing the effect of that suggestion?

Witness—None, in my opinion. The after effect of hypnotic suggestion is fugitive.

Next day Frederick Anderson, solicitor, who had made previous wills for the deceased, said that on the occasion in October, 1895, when she signed a will he had prepared for her, she was lying, apparently very ill, on a couch, but as regarded her mental faculties they were all right. She told witness that she did not want Dr. Kingsbury particularly to know that she had made a will, else she would have little peace, and witness was not to come to the house if Dr. Kingsbury was about. Subsequently after testatrix's death witness wrote to Dr. Kingsbury, amongst others, informing him that he had made a will for her on October 7, 1895. Dr. Kingsbury wrote back saying that he thought witness's decision on probate for which there can be found no parallel in the history of civilised nations.

It would appear as if preparations for hostile operations had been made, for there was a ample store of ammunition, arms and projectiles, but of actual readiness to take the field in case Spain did not comply awith the "respondent ouster" of the United States there is no evidence. It was enough for the call to arms to be sounded, and the stars and stripes to float on the breeze to convince Spain that she must submit at once. Her dominions were parcelled out before a foot of Spanish soil had been occupied, and the politicians at Washington were already devising schemes for the government of Cuba and of the Philippine Islands long before their fleets and armies had established their supremacy or had seized an acre of Spanish territory. That the great Republic, rich in every resources for fleets and armies would ultimately prevail, could not be doubted; but the cost was not counted, and it will be with feelings of something like angry astonishment than the Americans will look at the bill when the war is over and "behold the lovely ruin they have made" in their efforts to confer on hybrid Cubans and barbarous natives of the Philippine Islands Republican institutions. They expected "a walk over." The destruction of the wretched Spanish flotilla at Cavite by Dewey on May 1 aroused the utmost enthusiasm, but the the gallant officer had no troops to turn his victory to account in land, and he has had to wait for them. In the same way the force under General Shafter was despatched to take Santiago without proper equipment, and the first serious engagement with the enemy chilled them to "send for reinforcements." They had no adequate medical staff; the government at Washington had no idea that they would need so many surgeons. They are now hurrying off every doctor they can find to Santiago turns were promptly filled; no animals to draw them to the front. It must be taken for granted that if General Shafter could have placed them in battery he would not have attempted to take the place by a "coup de main." Why should he have risked so many lives by an attack by main force on the outer lines of defence if he had the means of shelling the Spanish entrenchments before he ordered his columns of assault?

The ways of American warfare are strange to us. Why should "cavalry" be employed in the attack on the Spanish trenches? Of course, they were not cavalry proper; they were dismounted infantry. Roosevelt's roughriders and the like, but their equipment and such training as they had little fitted them to do the work of regular infantry in an assault over difficult ground. We do not look for perfection in the arrangements made by civilians for military operations, but we are certain that if all the details of the preparations for the expedition to Cuba were made known a valuable and startling illustration of the consequences of ignorance and incompetence would be given to the world. All the faults, indeed, would not be found on the side of the invaders, who "made things right" by their gallantry, but it must be admitted that they had great advantages. The defence of the Spaniards was worthy of their ancient renown, but it is difficult to account for their generals' confidence in the ability of a few companies to hold important posts against full battalions, or to understand the dissemination of the troops on a very extended front, in a fashion which the Americans were also guilty. The inevitable tendency of a great war to awaken race animosities and suspicions has been already exemplified in the lucubrations of the press in America and in Europe. Red battle stamps his foot and nations feel the shock! There are hypothetical groupings of Powers in some greater conflict to arise no one knows why, and to end according to the wishes and fancies of the combination makers. Armageddon may come after all before this century runs to its close.

ARMAMENT IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

In the middle ages cavalry was instituted, and every man-at-arms was covered from head to foot with armour weighing from 30 to 50 pounds or more, and it was difficult to find a joint through which to inflict a wound. This armour consisted of—1, Shield. 2, Helmet, 3. Cuirass.

4. Arm and leg pieces, 5, Gauntlets. The shields of the knights were round or oval, made originally of wood or leather, but later on were bound with steel, and finally were completely covered with this metal. The foot-soldier wore a less complete set of armour, but he carried a huge shield, which covered the whole of his body, terminating in a point at the feet. This shield was known as a "targe." In tourneys knights carried a sort of flat wooden shield attached to the cuirass, which was intended to protect them from the blows of the enemy. The lances were carried in disks called "wings." The helmet, casque, or helm of the knight, was made of iron or steel, often richly ornamented, but strong enough to resist a hard blow from a battle-axe. It weighed from 5 to 7 pounds, and covered the whole of the head. It was generally provided with a barred vizor, or openings for the eyes which could be raised or lowered at will. By way of ornament, it had an eagle, a lion, or a plume on the top. In Germany, the knights wore a helmet which could be opened with difficulty. Foot-soldiers and grooms wore a plain helmet called a "salade" or "bourguignotte." The helmet was attached to the gorget which weighed from 11 to 3 pounds, and protected the neck and part of the chest, the rest of which, as well as the back, was completely covered by the hauberk, or cuirass, of which there were three different sorts. The most ancient was generally made of strong plaited iron wire, and covered the body like a shirt. In the Crusades, the French foot-soldier wore a similar coat of mail.

The second sort was made of scales of metal or horn, strongly fastened together in such a way as to leave no vacant space. The third sort was made completely of sheet-iron or steel, and fitted tight to the body. It was either polished or whitened, bronzed or blackened. It weighed from 10 to 12 pounds. Under the cuirass the knights wore a leather doublet, to lessen the pressure of the cuirass on the body and to deaden the blows of the enemy. At the end of the cuirass proper came the conselet which reached to the upper part of the thighs and was attached to the cuirass. It weighed 3 or 4 pounds. To this were attached the thigh, knee and leg pieces, weighing from 8 to 15 pounds under which trousers or breeches were worn. Shoulder and arm pieces were attached to the gorget and cuirass, and to each other at the bend of the elbow. These were for the protection of the arms and weighed altogether from 6 to 10 pounds. They were all so well fitted that they allowed free movement of the body. Occasionally at this period foot soldiers wore a leg piece of metal wire on the right leg, the left being completely protected by the targe. In addition to this armour, distinguished knights wore on grand occasions a sleeveless over-garment resembling the Roman tunic. This was the coat-of-arms on which their arms were graven. On these occasions they did not carry a shield.

IN TOURNAMENTS

the heralds wore similar tunics, Gauntlets completed the armour of the knights. They were made of leather with strong scales of sheetiron on the upper surface which did not interfere with the movements of the hand. For the better protection of the muscles of the hand, a strip of iron extended up to the middle of the forearm weighing 3 or 4 pounds. The horse was also protected on the head, chest and flanks, with chains or scales of metal. The offensive arms of the knights were :—1. Lance, 2. Sword, 3. Dagger, 4. Hammer, with one side of the head shaped like an axe, 5. Battle-axe, or mace, studded with iron points. 6. Bow and arrows, 7. Cross-bow. The ordinary horseman carried only a lance, and the strength of a troop was calculated by the number of its lances. This shock weapon consisted of a strong shaft of wood with a short point of steel, with wings at the butt-end for the protection of the hand. The lance was from 18 to 21 feet in length. In battle it was ornamented with a pennon, the object of which was to enable the squire to recognize his master. In tournaments no pennons were carried, partly to prevent the horse of the adversary from being frightened, partly to enable a splintered lance to be more easily replaced. In addition to the long lance the knight also carried a short one, called "epieu," which he hurled at his adversary from a distance. In the early days of chivalry the sword was not very large, but by degrees its dimensions increased until it attained a length of from 50 to 56 in. a width of 3 or 4 inches, and a weight varying from 3 to 5 pounds. Everyone had his sword made to suit his own size and the strength of his arm. Finally, the sword became so large that it could only be wielded with both hands, when it was called a two-handed sword or "flamberge," the latter name being derived from the "waviness" of the blade. The hand, besides, being encased in the gauntlet already described, was afforded additional protection by the "quillon." The quilion, blade and handle together formed a cross. The weight of the sword necessitated the use of a lighter weapon in addition. This was the dagger or "sword of mercy" with which the overthrown enemy was stabbed through the joints of the cuirass near the hip. Squires and footmen also carried a dagger. When the knight was not clothed in armour he used for defensive purposes a sword called the "house protector," which had for the protection of the hand, besides the quillons, a guard and crossbar. When armour reached the highest state of perfection and the offensive weapons already described were not sufficiently powerful to make an impression against it, the knights took to the use of hammers, clubs and axes, in order to stun or kill their adversaries. The heaviest weapons were suspended on the right of the pommel, while the lighter ones were hung behind the horseman's neck by a chain. The war hammer was round in shape, made of iron or other metal, with a short handle, and often furnished with a point curved backwards. This was used to discover the weak points in the adversary's armour. The club was a sort of mace with a long iron spur at its thickest part, and it frequently weighed from 25 to 30 pounds, and it often had an iron ball studded with points attached to it by a chain. If the mace had a shaft of from 4 to 6 feet in length, it was called a "morgenstern." This was the weapon generally supplied to the infantry. The battle-axe had a thin handle 2 or 3 feet long. To which was attached a strong steel axe, shaped on one side like a cross, while the other had a strong steel point or was in the form of a hammer. This arm was a very powerful one in action, and caused most dangerous wounds. Knights had their arms made in accordance with their own fancies, each rivalling the other in expense and luxury in their manufacture. To prepare themselves for serious fighting the knights devoted themselves to constant practice, and freely gave themselves up to this object from their earliest youth.

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF CHIVALRY,

combats were always carried on with several combatants on each side, sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback, and they generally ended in the most furious fighting with the sword or mace. Then came single combats, and later on princes and knights held tournaments, for which invitations were issued, and which were regulated by special laws. At first maces without spikes and blunt swords were used in tourneys, but later on the lance alone was generally used in single combat on horseback. In this latter mode of combat the object was to unhorse the adversary without being unseated oneself. The more lances splintered in a tournament the greater was the glory of the victor. At first the successes obtained by the Swiss footmen diminished the reputation of those warriors who fought always on horseback. Following this the alliance of the princes and the people, and finally the invention of gunpowder, essentially altered the nature of warfare from what it was in the days of chivalry.

The first armament of the Swiss is always represented as being very defective. Their defensive armour for instance was always bad, and several of their fighting men for want of better armour wore small boards on their left arms and on their cheeks, as for instance at the battle of Sempach. In the war against Burgundy they were already better armed, and by the victories they gained more and still better arms fell into their hands, so that later on, when they took service as Infantry with other nations they were armed with lances 15 or 16 feet in length with three or four guiches. Further more, they began to wear cuirass, and they adopted the same weapons as had been used by the footmen in the days of chivalry. When

FOOTMEN

had shewn themselves considerably superior to horsemen, nobility also took to fighting on foot, like the Swiss, and hence arose the so-called "Foot tournament." Several of these took place in Germany and in the Low countries in the middle of the 16th century, and at the same time the decadence of the mounted man-at-arms in the military organization became very apparent. The use of lances by the infantry continued for some time after the introduction of firearms. They were, however, gradually shortened and made in the form of a cross and axe, or a pointed hook. As such, they were used for both cutting and pointing, and were called pikes, halberds and partisans. At a still more recent period the officers and under officers of musketeers used lances called halberds 8 or 9 feet long, while infantry officers towards the close of the last century were armed with somewhat similar weapons which were given the name of spontoons.

A FASTING JEW.

THERE is a Jew, a native of Litsk, Russia living in the East End of London, who has fasted for twenty years, his only daily diet during that time consisting of six pints of milk, three pints of beer, and a half-pound of Demerara sugar. His name is Morris Fox. He is an excellent Talmudical scholar, and in spite of his liquid meals, he is the most healthy, intelligent, and wideawake person in his quarter. He is now over forty. At the age of seventeen, it appears, he caught some lingering fever, which shattered his constitution and entirely destroyed his digestive organs. He took many kinds of treatment from many physicians, until his stomach became inured to all medicine. At the Metropolitan Hospital they vainly tried to turn him by blistering and electricity; at Vienna his case included the well-known doctors Albert and Schnagel. His treatment at Carlsbad was fruitless, and then he travelled to Kolnigsberg, where the faculty decided that he must live on sugar and milk and beer. He adopted their prescription, and soon regained normal health. For twenty years no solid food had passed his mouth.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A YOUNG lady who has remarkable beautiful arms says she made them so by systematically exercising herself by sweeping carpets with a broom.

Miss Ellen Terry designs a great number of her stage dresses, and supplies hints for others. She is always willing to suggest costumes and fashions for her friends, and could make a comfortable income as a robe designer.

Ruskin once said that the question of war rested entirely with women—that it was in their power to stop any war in existence. He said all they had to do was to don black clothes and stick to the gloomy colour, and that the war would end in a week.

At the dinner of the Fishmongers' Company, the other evening, large boxes of sweets were given away to each of the guests. The idea is to make some amends to the wives for the loss of their husbands' company.

Japanese women are rapidly coming to the front with their clubs and their lectures. They are even studying European dress and adapting the best to their own use. But it may be taken for granted that they will never wholly discard the picturesque and exceedingly comfortable garments which have distinguished the race for centuries.

Perfumes are put up in tablet form nowadays. A lady simply orders a dozen or more at a time, and proceeds to distribute them about in her pockets, her purse or within the palms of her gloves. Dropping one or more within toilet boxes and wardrobe drawers, they are said to afford a fragrance equal in strength to an ordinary ounce sachet bag, which is bulky and likely to be in one's way. The beauty of them is that the delicate fragrance is not so fleeting as in other forms of sachet perfumes, and they are cheap.

Orders for jewels ranging from ten to fifty thousand pounds are far more common than one would immagine. They are also more difficult to execute than would seem possible in these latter days, when the possession of money implies the power to purchase anything. Diamonds, says the "St. James's Budget," are not merely expensive, they are rare. The gradual rise of English mounters to their present high position is interesting, and its history will perhaps one day be written. The trade is one which we have wrested from the Continent, and which, for our beauty of design and excellent workmanship, we are increasing every day.

The Duchess of Sutherland has made public her views on the subject of cycling dress for ladies, and she speaks with no uncertain voice. Her Grace is photographed in "The Hub," with the diamond-frame machine on which she confers to ride. With this, of course, some form of divided skirt is necessary. "But," said the Duchess of Sutherland to her interviewer, "no one could ever tell, without most careful examination, that my skirt was anything but the usual cut. Still, even with a divided skirt, there are difficulties which in the country would make a straight-cut coat and knickers far more useful, and even becoming." Her ladyship speaks with the knowledge of an experienced rider.

The young Empress of Russia cannot prevent the ladies of her Court from smoking, but she has begged they will not do so in her presence, wherever she may be. The "Liberte," in this connection, says the Empress-Dowager, the daughters of the Prince of Wales, the Queen of Italy, the Queen-Regent of Spain, the Queen of Austria, the Queen of Roumania, and the Queen of Portugal all smoke cigarettes. However, it is certain that the Queen-Regent does not, and it is doubtful whether the Empress-Dowager of Russia does; but the cigarette is now the fine lady's companion. Cigarettes are served as regularly as coffee after dinner in French houses that go in for up-to-date style. Cycling has marched with fashion. In the cycling costumes for ladies one now usually sees a pocket for the cigarette case.

Men admire the girl who is her mother's right hand in household matters, and who is not above taking an interest in the most trivial things in connection with house dudies. They admire the girl who is a bright, entertaining companion, and who has ever a kind word and pleasant smile for those around. They admire the girl who is always neatly gowned, no matter if in inexpensive materials, and who never dresses in loud or fashionable colors. They admire the girl who can adapt herself to any society, who never puts on affected airs, and who would scorn to do an action of which all the world might not know. They admire the girl who, in an emergency, can turn her hand to anything, from cooking the family dinner to trimming an old hat. They admire the girl who is unselfish enough to give up some pleasure of her own to benefit another, and who does not consider having sacrificed anything so. They admire the girl who can talk of more important things than dress or the last new opera, and who can listen intelligently when deeper subjects are introduced.

Henley lost its brightness when every placard told of the death throes of Spain. Another sinking ship, with every man on deck hurling imprecations at the enemy until the cruel waves closed on the utterance. "A folly and the pity of it all!" But let us turn to brighter themes in our merry England. Henley was a sight to see, especially for one who, like myself, had never seen it. Truth to tell, I am as much afraid of water as a cat, and my tastes are anything but aquatic. Then the early hour at which we had to start led me to debate if I would not stay up all night to be ready the next morning. I was not spared any of the disagreeables of early rising—the non-appearance of my chariot ordered over night, and *tutte quanti*. I crept out, feeling as if I were going to my own execution. The only early worm I caught right well was the boatswain on the landing. But fresher air soon raised my drooping spirits, and I came to my destination minus my ill-temper. My floating habitation is one of the prettiest houseboats on the river. The floral arrangements were quite as many of the others and consequently more effective. Hanging baskets of yellow blooms alternated with palms, and the genuinely Moorish decorations and furniture were most original. The *Fair Maid of Perth*, the *Miranda*, and many others vied with each other in beauty and elegance. The dresses were more picturesque than business like. Chiffons and book-muslins struck a rather incongruous note in the midst of many shades of mauve and yellow, mingled out of harmony with the green background. I feel sure, having studied the subject, that for the river there is nothing like pure baptismal white.

Mixed colours are ineffective. It is best to keep entirely to one shade—blue, pink, or white. The prettiest dresses were made like children's frilled sunbonnets, in white chiffon. French and English sailor-hats were, in the majority, some trimmed with fruit, others with the classical hat-band. The attitudes of the river-folk in the punts were more free and easy every year; in fact, some would term it *debraille*. I have arrived at the conclusion that a duke in shirt-sleeves may be quite indistinguishable from his own coachman. Of course, there are differences inside and out. We were serenaded by Spanish students, nigger minstrels, and "Jolly Japs," while inside M. Leoni charmed us with some delightful French songs. The sun blazed on the Japanese umbrellas, light skiffs shot past amid loud cheers, and the little craft bobbed about frantically on the sun-kissed wavelets; the shadows lengthened on the water, the panoramic vista of trees assumed a purple hue, and silence reigned while Handel's Largo floated o'er the scene, sounded with gem globes of electric light, and all along the river, like myriads of fire-flies, the tongues of flame burst forth on land and water. A gipsy mother told me my fortune, and the "lucky lady" who had stolen one day from her "copy" returned Londonward all the fresher for her flitting.

The penalties Londoners have to pay for their complexion are best known to themselves. I have returned from the water with a face like a Red Indian, which nothing but tan and the usual remedies which cosmetic will set right. To Bond Street, will I hie me to purchase those simple and effectual remedies which none of us can afford to despise. "The Eau de Toilette" is a treasure in this warm weather. A few drops in the basin or bath is the most refreshing thing one can use; it leaves a subtle perfume on the skin which renders washing a perfect luxury. Armed with a bottle of the "Eau de Toilette" and a few cakes of "Borosulphite Soap," one can face the girl of seven sunshine on the river. Women are always complaining of having a shiny skin, but few know that this is often due to the soap they are using. Blonde skins are particularly irritable and delicate, and require great care. A tendency to gout often affects our complexion, even though we do not realise that we are paying for the sins of some wicked old ancestor. For those who like my favourite "Pear d'Espagne," there is the highly-scented "Pear d'Espagne Soap." I hold that we should have summer Nut Milk used in conjunction with the cream is excellent. It does away with freckles, tan, and sunburn—in fact, it cures all the ills the feminine face is heir to!

As every fabric must this season be soft and pliant, and as every fabric must consequently be silk or silken, the new linens have had to consent to an alloy in their composition—an alloy of silk, of course. The result is charming, for silk and flax have an affinity impossible to silk and cotton. These new linens I have seen at Paquins, in Dover Street, where habitues are running after the new thing with great avidity. Nothing is more worthy the putting into our travelling-dress for autumn journeyings than a really smart linen gown. Simple it must be, of course, in outline, and admitting cunning complexity only about the coat facings and fronts. A cunning complexity which at the first glance seems altogether too complex. Paquin frock, whatever its intent. The elaborate overdone Paris model he leaves to others of his Parisian brethren.

Never was Fashion more faithful than to the foulard frock. Not one whit has its popularity abated, for, as its devotees declare, it is not only most becoming but delightfully cool and light, and capable of an uncommon amount of wear. Amongst more flimsy fashions printed gauze in light tones are charming for more costly taste, and so are silk muslins of white and delicate pink, yellow and blue, and even green. Gauzes and muslins usually have the dainty little transparent yoke of valenciennes, which if, without a neck band, must be drawn in by coloured baby ribbon run through holes in the insertion. Where a neckband is necessary it should, of course, along with the waistband, match the colour of the gauze. A neck-band of black tulle are altogether admirable, when the design of the gown permits its use, and induces to slenderness of outline in both cases.

Petunia blue is our latest fad. It is a colour peculiarly adapted to blonde women. A race dress given is of hyacinth cashmere. Each flounce is edged with velvet of a slightly darker shade. The sleeve yokes, or rather front of bodice, are of blue silk entirely covered with tiny inches of blue tulle. The front of the bodice is quite novel, and the sleeve-tops are of frilled cashmere. A pretty evening mantle is of rose-pink "poult de soie" covered with accordion flounces of white "mousseline de soie," headed by a band of white marabout feathers. The Medici collar is of rose silk veiled in Honiton, and a full bow of lace finishes the neck. In front are two bands of "mousseline" edged with frills of lace and diamond spangles.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Countesses Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Deliciously perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soaps see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humours of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free.

BABY SOAPS For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and for preventing inflammation, chafing, redness, or roughness, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, as CUTICURA SOAP. The greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for baby, bath, and nursery. Price 1s. It produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure and medicated, exquisitely perfumed, surprising y effective.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi—TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras Rangoon SPENCER & Co. A. SCOTT & Co.

SANT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN de SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for *Madras*. PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay*. PREPARED BY : CLEMENT & Co. *Valence* (Drôme, France).

YOU CAN TAKE

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark. Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER: REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Inching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubteay efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darling Brand from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label

AGENTS:

TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

BABE-S

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the Corks and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, LEITH.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES.

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass, Rs. 28.

Plated Mounts, Oak Frame, Patent Lock, Rs. 52.

Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60.

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8.

Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

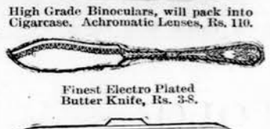
Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality, Rs. 25, complete.

Solid Silver Fine Steel, Rs. 15.

High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.



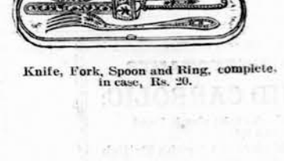
Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.

3 Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete, Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.



Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet, Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry. Or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897.—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumber

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS

Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

As Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by mere addition of Boiling Water.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

IT SAVED HIS LIFE!

THERE has been recorded of late some extraordinary instances of life-saving, most of which have been rewarded more or less as they deserved. In the following case the credit belongs not to a person, but to an article.

Chas. J. S. Schraeder, Lumber Inspector, West Bay City, Mich. says:—"I have been a sufferer from Inflammatory Rheumatism for 2 years, and during this time endured fearful agony. I tried several Physicians, and all sorts of remedies, but continually grew worse, so that I had nearly given up all hope of being cured. One day I saw an advertisement of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

I spoke to a number of friends about it, but they pooh-poohed it as no good. I made up my mind to try one bottle and I found it do me so much good that I purchased another, and so on, until I bought six, and now find myself cured. It saved my life, and I am only too glad to testify to its wonderful value.

Little's Oriental Balm is superior to any other liniment or pain killer in the world. When everything else has failed, the Oriental Balm has cured Rheumatism. There is no pain it will not relieve; no swelling it will not subdue; and no lameness it will not cure. It cures back-ache. It cures toothache. It cures headache. It cures neuralgia.

It stands upon its own merits, and is warranted to be the best family medicine ever discovered.

Sold in bottles at Rs. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Perramus" Proof.

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a possible source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rain-proof quality

To be obtained through all leading Clothiers, Outfitters, either as ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Colden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—

PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—Pope.

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOEL" "EXCOA"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma Dietetic, sustaining properties."—*Vide Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE ½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS

Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES Registered,

A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS,

The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

KEVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE.

Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases wherein sugar considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substance. (*Vide Lancet.*)

Agents—Lind & Davison, Lahore.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS FER BRAVAIS FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A *beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It as all the good effects of iron without its objectionable properties, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects,

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING

to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathi Chemists London, England,

EPPS'S COCOA

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"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a confragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Is a perfect tonic: it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.

Note this signature in BLUE on every jar.

Liebig

AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKIES

"THE BEST ATTAINABLE" "THE BEST ON EARTH"

"AND THE BEST TO DRINK, AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED, AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT."

JAMES WATSON & Co LTD. DISTILLERS DUNDEE.

AGENTS: BOMBAY: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co. CALCUTTA: MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co. COLOMBO: A. F. SLEEMAN. RANGOON: GARDNER, BROWN & Co.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S. & H. HARRIS'S EBONITE WATER PROOF BLACKING

S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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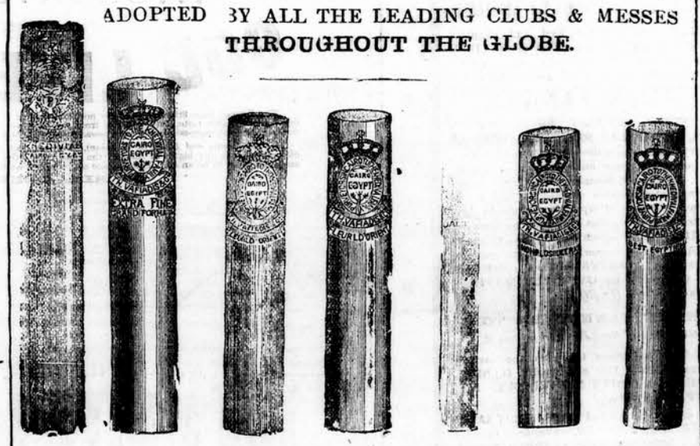

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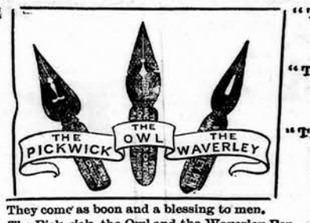

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AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 3, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.